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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders the paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON'S TRIAL.

THE CASE TO BE DISMISSED.

Opinion of Judge Riley.

MORE FROM MRS. TILTON.

ALLEGED MANIA OF HER HUSBAND.

Proving Beecher's Adultery by Holy Writ.

CARD FROM THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Moulton in Massachusetts---The Guest of Butler.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THAT VEILED LADY AGAIN.

Testimony to be Closed To-Morrow.

JUDGE RILEY'S DECISION—THE CASE TO BE DISMISSED.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Third District Court room at Brooklyn was again crowded this morning by those anxious to observe the changing phase of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. When the ordinary routine business of the Court had been disposed of, Justice Riley called the libel case of Gaynor versus Tilton, instituted last week, and read the following decision: "I entertained the complaint in this case and issued a warrant against the defendant. I believed if to be my duty to do so, and had no knowledge of the complainant or his position in the matter. The defendant was arrested on that warrant, and appeared before me personally, and by counsel, and complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by the complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was not made with the knowledge or consent of the person alleged to have been libelled.

"Now, while it is true that libel is a public offense, it is also true that it is such offense because of the private injury it inflicts upon the individual libelled. Complaints of this kind usually originate with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many cases occur where third persons may interfere without incurring odium or censure of any kind. As the public offense, however, consists in injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principles to assume a crime from any composition or publication, however virulent, when the person therein mentioned, who is generally supposed to be the best judge of what effects his own reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefor. The person mentioned in the publication complained of is a citizen of Brooklyn to whom the courts are as accessible as to the complainant in this case. He has not seen fit to make any complaint and does not unite in this prosecution.

"I have concluded at this stage of the case that it is my duty to dismiss the complaint, not because the complainant did not have the right to make it, but because the person alleged to have been libelled does not now unite in this prosecution. But, as I may be wrong in my view of the law, I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I shall not, therefore, dismiss it now, but give notice that I will do so on Wednesday morning next, at ten o'clock, to which time this case stands adjourned. My object in thus postponing the final decision is to afford the complainant an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel me to proceed, if I err in refusing. In this event I shall cheerfully perform whatever may be regarded as my duty in the premises. Otherwise I shall terminate the case as I have already stated."

When Judge Riley had finished reading his decision, Mr. Gaynor said: "Does your honor hold that, under the law, I have no right to this complaint?" Judge Riley replied, that inasmuch as he was not supported by the party libelled he had prepared this decision, and would dismiss the complaint on Wednesday next, if no other steps were taken by the complainant. The Young Joannes here rose to speak, but ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, objected to the Court hearing anything he had to say. The Court agreed with the counsel, and formally adjourned to Wednesday.

WHAT MRS. TILTON TOLD MISS ANTHONY.

The summary of the examination of Mrs. Tilton, Friday evening, as published this morning, says that Mrs. Tilton testified that she told Miss Anthony the story of all the accusations made by her husband, and especially declared to her that Mr. Tilton accused her of infidelity with several other gentlemen of Brooklyn, besides Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton claimed that she assured Miss Anthony there was not a bit of truth in the accusations, and that she never gave her the least reason to assert that she had confessed to any act of wrong-doing. Miss Anthony, in turn, informed Mrs. Tilton of certain acts of infidelity on the part of Mr. Tilton.

TILTON'S ALLEGED MANIA.

Mr. Tilton seemed to have a sort of a mania for dinning into her ears the belief that Mr. Beecher was guilty. He used repeatedly to take down the Bible and read to her a certain passage, and he would then say, "There, Elizabeth,' don't you see Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery." Mrs. Tilton being asked if she had the thought of adultery in her mind when in that letter she referred to her sin, answered that she had not the least thought of that kind. When Mrs. Tilton was removed from the troubles of her home and unhappy influence of her husband, she found her thoughts were free to consider scrupulously what reason there had been for her husband's perversity, and she realized then, as never before, how she had alienated her love for Mr. Beecher to supplant her love for her husband, and expressed deep contrition for it.

CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of this afternoon publishes the following card from Mr. H. W. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee in the Beecher-Tilton case:

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee earnestly request that all persons, who have been invited to testify before them on the matter now under examination, appear before them to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, as that will probably be the last meeting of the Committee for the reception of testimony.

MOULTON'S WHEREABOUTS.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., August 3.—Frank Moulton, the mutual friend of Beecher and Tilton, is the guest of General B. F. Butler, at Bayview, near this place.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE—THE VEILED LADY AGAIN.

The Beecher Investigating Committee continued in session this evening. Six witnesses were examined, consisting of four gentlemen and two ladies. Two of the witnesses were understood to be Mr. and Mrs. Beach, friends of Mr. Beecher, whose residence adjoins his farm at Peekskill. The other lady was closely veiled, and could not be identified. After leaving the house she was accompanied by Mr. Ovington to the residence of Mr. Beecher. The other witnesses' names could not be ascertained. Mrs. Tilton's cross-examination will be made public to-morrow. It was stated that Mr. Beecher or Mr. Moulton will testify before the Committee to-morrow evening, when it is believed, the examination will be concluded.

CARPENTER WON'T APPEAR.

Frank Carpenter has decided not to appear before the Committee, and will write a letter giving his reasons for his refusal to testify.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Reassuring Report from the Black Hills.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, August 3.—A dispatch to the *Journal* from Fort Sully states that four Indian runners arrived at the Cheyenne Agency to-day, direct from the hostile camp in the Black Hills. They saw Gen. Custar's command in camp near Bear Butte at the foot of the Black Hills on the evening of July 31st. They report that the hostile Indians knew nothing of Gen. Custar's expedition and that they were peacefully disposed, and wanted to come into the agencies to trade.

OUTBREAK NEAR FORT STEELE.

OMAHA, NEB., July 3.—A dispatch was received at the government headquarters here yesterday from Colonel Bradley, at Fort Steele, stating that the Indians attacked a haying party six miles south of Rawlins, and killed a citizen named Johnson, and captured stock. Colonel Bradley sent Captain Wessel's company out in pursuit of them at once.

Under the recommendation of physicians, Frank Walworth, the parricide, has been removed to the New York State Asylum for insane convicts.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE AMERICAN BALL PLAYERS AT LONDON.

LONDON, August 3.—The playing at the Lords' cricket ground, including a game of cricket between the Marylebone eleven, and twenty-two Americans, commenced this afternoon. The Americans won the toss and sent the Englishmen to the bat. Four of them were out for forty-two runs, when the game was adjourned for lunch. The playing of the Americans was much admired and cries of "Well stopped!" "Beautifully fielded!" etc., were frequent and general. The English confess that the American base ball players are superior to the English cricketers in fielding.

The game of base ball was commenced at three o'clock, Beals of the Boston Club acting as umpire. The Red Stockings won the game by a score of 24 to 7. The batting of the Red Stockings was very fine, while the fielding of the Athletics was generally rather poor.

There were six thousand spectators on the ground, and both the base ball and cricket playing excited the greatest enthusiasm. After the game of base ball was finished, the adjourned game of cricket was resumed, and played until a late hour of the afternoon, when it was again adjourned to be resumed to-morrow. When play was suspended, the Marylebone club had scored 88 runs, and had lost five wickets. There will also be another game of base ball played at three o'clock to-morrow. The gate money, one shilling entrance, was given to the Americans.

Spain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, August 3.—The British Mediterranean squadron will leave Malta tomorrow for Barcelona. An Italian frigate has been ordered to the Northern coast of Spain.

The Spanish Government is about to dispatch 12,000 additional troops to Cuba.

It is asserted that the Carlists have shot the Canon of the diocese of Vittoria.

UNDERSTANDING REACHED.

PARIS, August 3.—*Le Temps* says that Germany and England have arrived at a complete understanding on the Spanish question and that hereafter no complaint will be made if British ships conveying contraband of war to the Carlists are seized.

REPUBLICAN OCCUPATION.

MADRID, August 3.—The Republican forces have entered Olot. They met with no opposition. The Carlists fled, leaving behind them one thousand prisoners.

Germany.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS PROTESTING.

LONDON, August 3.—It is reported from Berlin that the Roman Catholic bishops have forwarded to the German government, a protest declaring that they cannot submit to the one-sided laws of the government, and claiming that the legislative power in matters concerning the Church belongs to the Pope alone.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—The steamships Ville de Paris, Scandinavian and Hammonia have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 3, 5 P. M.—Bank holiday in England to-day. Petroleum—refined 9½d.
PARIS, August 3.—Rentes 63 francs 10 centimes.
LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 8¼d; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 57s. Bacon lower; middles 48s.
ANTWERP, August 3.—Petroleum—refined 25¾ francs.
FRANKFORT, August 3.—5-20's, 1862, 97¾.

POLITICAL.

ELECTION IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, August 3.—The election for a delegate to Congress, and for county and town officers takes place to-day. George Q. Cannon, the late delegate to Congress, has been nominated by the Mormons, notwithstanding the declaration of Congress that hereafter no polygamist would be allowed to take his seat. The Liberal party nominate as delegate R. W. Baskin. There will be a large vote cast as every effort has been made by the Mormon and Liberals to poll a full vote, and the women are generally voting. The Mormon ticket will no doubt be successful in all but a few mining towns.

AN ELECTION RUMPUS.

SALT LAKE, August 3.—There has been considerable disturbance during the election to-day at this place and in adjoining towns, on account of a dispute as to the qualifications of voters, the challenges having been liberal during the afternoon. A Deputy United States Marshal here, was arrested and confined but afterwards liberated by a writ of *habeas corpus*. Several policemen were arrested during the day by the Deputy Marshals, and at one time there was a general *melee* of citizens and officers at the Central precinct. After the closing of the polls this evening, Peter Clinton, judge of election of the Central precinct, and late police judge and several more policemen, were arrested by the United States Marshal. The charge against Clinton is that he carried off the ballot box at 6 o'clock when he went to dinner; that against the police is that of interfering with voters at the polls or creating a disturbance. An immense crowd followed Judge Clinton to the Territorial Marshal's office, and a riot seemed imminent, when Governor Wood addressed the assembled crowd, which soon dispersed. No more trouble is anticipated. The result of the election cannot be learned this evening.

ELECTIONS IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 3.—The election to-day passed off without any disturbance. A full vote was taken, and the entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities varying from 200 to 400. The vote in this city shows a Republican majority of 487 against 819 at the last election. The Democratic majority in the county is reported at 800. In Jessamine county the Democratic ticket is reported elected by 60 majority.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—The Democratic Convention, for the Second District, nominated Benjamin Rush for Congress today.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for Tuesday.—For the Middle States, a rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, and clear, cool weather. For the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from southeast and northeast, and stationary or rising temperature. For the Lake Region, winds veering to easterly and southerly direction, partly cloudy weather with a slight rise in temperature.

The steamship City of Paris arrived at New York, yesterday, from Liverpool.

E. L. Sloan, editor of the Salt Lake *Herald*, died in that city yesterday morning.

President Grant will visit Norristown, New Jersey, next Thursday, and hold a reception at Washington's former headquarters.

Diebold & Morris, of Canton, Ohio, are to furnish the safes for the new building of the United States Safe Deposit Company, San Francisco. It is a hundred and fifty thousand dollar job.

The Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania has given the Safeguard Insurance Company of Philadelphia notice to discontinue business, in this State, until its condition is re-examined.

Captain David White, formerly a prominent citizen of Madison, Indiana, and for many years prominently connected with steamboat interests on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, died at Keokuk yesterday.

A dispatch from Fort Garry says that reports from all sections of Manitoba indicate that the ravages of the grasshoppers there are not so bad as was at first reported, and fully one-half of the crop is expected to be saved.

Gilbert F. Raisbeck and Charles H. Bertrand, of New York, who were indicted and convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Gardner heirs, of Brooklyn, out of a valuable estate, were sentenced to-day, at Newark, New Jersey, to two years imprisonment in the State's prison.

The Texas and Louisiana excursionists were driven about Memphis yesterday and shown all the objects of interest. At the Cotton Exchange, speeches were made in reference to the building of the Shreveport and Memphis Railroad. They were shown the fire department, and banqueted in the evening.

The main reservoir of the Trenton, New Jersey, water works, gave way yesterday afternoon, sending about thirty million gallons of water over the city with a rush. The breach in the reservoir is about twenty-five feet wide at the top. It was caused by an old pipe which was left in the embankment when the reservoir was built. No damage was done, except flooding cellars and carrying away fences.

A special from Philadelphia to a New York paper says the detectives engaged on the Ross abduction case suspect a number of men who came from Rochester, New York, as agents for a nursery there, as the kidnappers. They inquired for and searched out rich residents here, but sold no trees. The kidnappers are supposed to have taken the boy to Cincinnati or Niagara Falls.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BRISTOW AND THE BROKERS.

"The Treasury Not Run in the Interest of Wall Street!"

THE POSTAL CAR DEAD-LOCK.

THE QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED

Reductions in the Inspection Service.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1874.

Reduction in the Inspection Service.

The Supervising Inspector General of steam vessels is still engaged in pruning the force of officers in the steamboat inspection office. Although a number have been down for dismissal, the reports from the Supervising Inspectors come in very slowly. It is intended to make no removals until the officers are heard from. Up to date the following reduction of force has been made: Baltimore, Levi Valentine, Assistant Inspector of Hulls; Pittsburgh, R. W. Armstrong, Inspector of Iron; Boston, one clerk; St. Louis, one janitor. These removals went into effect on August 1, and will save five thousand dollars a year in salaries. There is a possibility of a further reduction at Pittsburgh, though this question is not yet definitely settled.

Secretary Bristow and Wall Street.

The Wall street brokers still keep up their fire on the Treasury. In the beginning they were highly indignant at what they termed the violation of usage in the opening of the bids for the five per cent. loan. The Secretary of the Treasury, in speaking of the matter to your correspondent, remarked that there were a number of persons representing Wall street houses on hand anxious to get information to communicate to the operators in New York. This he thought would be giving the persons present,—perhaps some of them of doubtful character and responsibility—an unfair advantage over those who remained at home. He therefore proposed to keep everything quiet until it could be given out in an official form. Ever since that time the brokers have been endeavoring to find out who the bidders were. This the Secretary refused to make public, and the wisdom of the step is now shown. The object of the parties was to take advantage of the information for speculative purposes. The Secretary is not running the Department in the interest of Wall street, and hence the assaults upon his administration. The same parties inspired the stories of his transfer to the Department of Justice, and his preference therefor.

Personal.

Judge Allison, Register of the Treasury, left the city to-day for a few days, on a visit to Lewisburg, West Virginia.

The Nomenclature of Diseases.

A work has just been published at the Government Printing Office, which was prepared by Dr. John M. Woodworth, giving a full and new system of nomenclature of diseases. This work is published by the approval of the Government, especially for the use of the United States marine hospitals, and for securing a better registration of diseases. While the scope of the work is much larger, and it is expected that the terminology of the work will be adopted very widely, in this country and in Europe, as a substitute for the imperfect and unsatisfactory nosology now in use. The New York Board of Health have ordered a hundred copies for the use of medical institutions in that city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1874.

THE POSTAL CAR DISPUTE—TELEGRAMS BETWEEN THE DISPUTANTS.

The postal car question still remains unsettled, Mr. Hinckley in consequence of the presence of the agents of the Postoffice Department in Philadelphia having waived the execution of his threat to withdraw the cars, another day. On Saturday Mr. Hinckley addressed a letter to the Postmaster General, which has been published, and supplemented it by the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

J. W. Marshall, Postmaster General:

I have your telegrams. I shall not refuse to take the mails to-morrow, if you send them to our station, for your act in asking us to carry them, is both on our assurance that you mean to pay us our price. I leave you free to decide the question as to employing our services or not. You, of course, will not employ them, unless you mean to pay for them.

[Signed.] ISAAC HINCKLEY,
Pres. P., W. and B. R. R. Co.

Postmaster General Marshall replied today as follows:

"Your telegram is received in which you say that you will not refuse the mails if sent to your station, but you expect to carry them it must be only on the terms of the law. Under no circumstances can or will the Department directly or impliedly undertake or assume to pay a greater compensation than the law allows."

THE CARS STILL RUNNING—WHAT PRESIDENT HINCKLEY THINKS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—The route agent on the mail train from Philadelphia to Baltimore went in his special car this morning as usual, and distributed the mails at all points between the two cities. The 12.15 and 12.45 trains carried the mails through. President Hinckley has every reason to believe that the Post Office Department has accepted his proposition, which was that if the Government used the company's cars, on the basis which you agree to pay us the rate asked, viz: sixty per cent. more than the present rate, and that the rate shall cover the period from July 1st to January 1st."

HINCKLEY'S LAST GUN.

The following is the latest dispatch received in the postal car controversy:

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

I have your telegram of the 1st and 2nd. If your agents put mails into our cars at Washington, New York or elsewhere, we shall consider the act as an order to carry mails on our road at the rates which we have given you. If you cannot pay those rates, do not let your agents put any mail into any of our cars, and thus avoid ignorance of the obligations that the Postoffice Department is under in consequence. I shall not refuse to carry mails at present.

(Signed) ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President.

REPLY OF THE DEPARTMENT—THE DEAD-LOCK COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

Isaac Hinckley, Pres. P. W. & B. R. R.:

Your telegram is received, in which you say that you will not refuse the mails if they are sent to your stations. If you receive and carry them, it must only be on the terms of law. Under no consideration, can or will the Department directly or impliedly undertake or assume to pay greater compensation than the law allows.

(Signed) GEO. S. BANGS,
General Superintendent
Railway Mail Service.

The station agent is instructed accordingly.

(Signed) J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General, in a letter to Wm. L. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, referring to the above, says that if after this the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company continue the mail service on their road, this action will be considered as a performance of the service for the compensation provided by law.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Attorney General Williams has returned to this city.

Admiral Reynolds is the Acting Secretary of the Navy, during the absence of Secretary Robeson.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The payments made from the Treasury Department during July, are as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $7,565,672. War, $2,173,936; Navy, $2,728,276; Interior, Pensions, and Indians, $2,948,496; total $15,516,376. The above is exclusive of payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt.

The Tomato Worm.

Mr. Gilbert, of the firm of Myers & Gilbert, of this city, one of whose packing establishments is located on Staten Island, near Fort Richmond, brought to our office this week a specimen of the terrific tomato worm, which he says he is informed has made its appearance within the past few days, and is rapidly devouring the tomato plants along the Jersey coast from Amboy to Elizabeth, and also on Staten Island around his locality. He informed us of one farmer who has between eight and ten acres under cultivation, which usually yields him from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre, who had offered to take one hundred dollars for the entire crop. We have not heard, however, that the worm has made its appearance in other localities, and trust that the result may not be so bad as anticipated by Mr. Gilbert, who thinks that there cannot possibly be over two-thirds of an average crop. If the worm does, however, continue its ravages, it will be well for packers and dealers to look after their contracts.—*The American Grocer, August 1st.*

SARATOGA.

THE RACES.

SARATOGA, August 3.—The races postponed on Saturday were run to-day. The track was rather heavy, owing to the heavy and continuous rain of Saturday and Sunday mornings. The first race was a free handicap for all ages, for a purse of $500. There were ten starters, Fadladeen, Jean Valjean, Minnie Mac, B. F. Carver, Woodbine, Diavalo, Dublin Madge, Lotta, Moon and Botany Bay. The race was won by Madge, Fadladeen second and Botany Bay third. Time, 1:46¾.

The second race was for a purse of $500, two and one-eighth miles. The betting before the race was five dollars to one dollar on Springbok against Matie. At the start Matie got off first, but at the stand Springbok was leading two lengths, and continued in front till the finish, winning easily by fully a dozen lengths. Time, 3:56.

The third was a hurdle handicap, for a purse of $650, two miles, eight hurdles. Four started, Limestone, Daylight, Vesuvius and Aerolite. The race was won by Limestone, Vesuvius second, Daylight third. Aerolite bolted at the third hurdle. Time, 4:06¾.

THE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

The conference between the railroad representatives at Saratoga, has decided that equitable and uniform freight and passenger rates should be charged, and that the principle of cut-throat competition is unworthy of corporations and injurious to their prosperity. The idea was favored of an umpire or arbitrator at each of the different railroad centers, such as New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and elsewhere, whose duty will be to take testimony, and, so far as it may be in their power, to settle all questions on equitable and inexpensive plans. The general plan of the representatives was to effect a permanent organization and some measure to stand united against opposition, which appears to be in destroying and concentrating upon their interests.

General Devereaux, President of the A. & G. W., who was chairman of the meeting, says that the meeting was one of the most harmonious he ever attended. There was no doubt that there was unity of interest, and just now there appeared to be special reasons for a conference of the central corporations. There was no intention to combine for any illegitimate purpose, but it was essential that some measures should be taken to protect the interests committed to their care. He believed that the railroad companies in their late conference had accomplished a great deal of good. There would be less friction, less bitterness and a greater degree of unanimity in their relations to one another. President Jacob D. Cox, of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, said that the meeting was entirely harmonious, and that the attacks which were made upon it, which drained the resources and vitals of the railroad corporations. He had no doubt that the effect of the conference would be excellent.

The *Tribune* says on this subject: "The Railroad Conference at Saratoga was called like one which lately held its sessions there for the ostensible purpose of making combinations to facilitate transportation and establish uniform freight and passenger rates. That the present proceedings will indicate to many that the roads have really combined to resist what they look upon as a forthcoming encroachment of the Western Granger."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of Lord Gordon.

FORT GARRY, MANITOBA, August 3.—Lord Gordon shot himself on Saturday last at his residence at Headingly in this province. Two English detectives arrested him and he promised to go quietly with them, if they would not go through the United States. While in his room preparing for the journey, he blew out his brains.

Died from Stabbing.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Allen Harris, who was stabbed Saturday night at the Seventh Ward Republican polling place, is dead. The murderers were arrested—all colored.

A Missouri Quarrel—Four Men Shot.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—A special from Sedalia, Mo., to the *Dispatch* says that yesterday four men named Wilson, Collins, Ray, and Henry, rode across the farm of George and David Davis nine miles from Sedalia, letting down the fences in their passage. On their return they were met by the Davis brothers, and an altercation ensued, in which Rollins and Wilson were badly wounded. Derrill and Ray then left, a posse attempted to arrest the Davis brothers at their house last night, and were fired on. Derrill and one of his posse were dangerously wounded. To-day the Davis brothers gave themselve up. It is believed that two or three of those wounded will die.

Attempted Assassination of a Bishop.

ST. PAUL, MIN., August 3.—At Fairfault yesterday, in the Bishop's Cathedral, an insane divinty student named Nims attempted to assassinate Bishop Whipple just before the sermon. Nims advanced rapidly to the chancel, but before the pistol which he held in his hand was discharged, the Bishop seized the man, and forced him into a chair, when he was disarmed. The cause of the attempt was the refusal of the Bishop to ordain Nims as a preacher because of his unsound mind.

Unknown Man Found Murdered.

CLEVELAND, O., August 3.—The body of an unknown man with the skull smashed, was found to-day in a field near Glenville, five miles east of this city. The deceased was apparently about forty-five years of age, well dressed in brown pants and vest, black frock coat, and a black slouch hat. He had side whiskers of a dark brown color and light mustache. Nothing to identify the deceased was found on his person. He was probably murdered for his money.

An Indiana Election Murder.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 3.—A special to the *Journal* from Owensboro announces that there was an exciting time in that city to-day, over the election. Trippett, for County Judge, has 300 majority in the city; Jones, for Appelate Clerk, 880 majority. In the evening, Geo. W. Swope, State Senator, shot and killed Perry Reilly, in the Court House yard. Swope was the leader of the Democratic party in this county, and Reilly a leading Republican. Swope was arrested and released on bail. The election excitement.

A Judge Arrested for Forgery.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 3.—Michael Fitzgerald the presiding Judge of the County Court was to-day arrested charged with having forged, and sold a county warrant for the sum of $450. Judge Fitzgerald claims that he bought the warrant of a stranger on Saturday. He has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The Chicago Arson.

CHICAGO, August 3.—In the Criminal Court, this morning, in the case of Nicholas Staaden, against whom two indictments for arson were pending, Judge Garry quashed one indictment on technical grounds but sustained the other, and fixed Wednesday next as the day for his trial.

The Forger's Suicide.

NEW YORK, August 3.—L. M. Vanetten, the California bond forger, died in the Hudson county, New Jersey, jail to-night. He admitted that he took laudanum on Saturday last, and said that he never intended to return to San Francisco for trial.

A Better Story than the Dime Novels Afford.

A boy named James Williams McDaniels, who recently escaped from the Comanches to Sherman, Texas, tells a strange story of adventure. Two years ago last spring the boy's father and mother, with their six sons and one daughter, Sarah, started from Arkadelphia, Ark., with two wagons, for Texas. In Jack county, Texas, they were attacked by Indians. The father and Sarah had two of the brothers apiece, all fought desperately. Sarah wounding seven of the savages. The family were all killed but James, who had surrendered, being ahead of the wagons and cut off. He was taken to the mountains and kept for a year bound with a log-chain to a plum tree in front of the chief's tent. He was fed with raw meat, and sometimes forced to eat the entrails of animals that had been killed. After the arrest of Santanta and Big Tree he was released from his chain, and allowed to wander around camp, closely watched. By bribing a squaw he made his escape, and reached Sherman after a week and a half's journey. He believes that the Comanches have five thousand warriors.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson is again a candidate for Congress in Tennessee. Since he vacated the White House at Washington, he has tried his chances several times for both houses of Congress, and failed in every instance. His influence is very powerful in the Republicans, and yet now that he is out of power, and has no patronage to dispense, he has not strength enough to get himself elected. This lesson is one full of interest for men in power, for those who fill the highest offices in the Republic are constantly surrounded by men who minister to their pride, and are very apt by flattery and superserviceable zeal to increase any natural defects of character they may possess. If Andrew Johnson possesses the clear head and sound judgment he has been accredited with by his friends, he will, by this time, have seen what a sad blunder he committed when he attempted to betray the Republican party, to which he owed his elevation to power.—*Philada. North American.*

A DASH THROUGH THE AIR.

Terrible Situation of a Young Lady—An Adventure on the Summit of Welsh Mountain—Hurled from a Swing at an Altitude of Thirty Feet and Caught in the Limbs of a Tree.

[From the Reading Eagle, July 31.]

A correspondent of the *Eagle* writes: On Wednesday of the present week, a lively and joyous party of ladies and gentlemen started out from the neighborhood of Guthrieville, Chester county, for the purpose of spending a day on the summit of the romantic Welsh Mountain, about two miles and a half from Morgantown. The party consisted of six ladies and five gentlemen. Two of the ladies were sisters from Baltimore, Misses S. V. and Annie R. Johnson, daughter of a prominent salesman of that city. The sisters were spending a few weeks with their friends who made up the excursion to the mountain for the benefit of the visiting ladies prior to their departure for home. They left the farm house in the above morning at five o'clock, in a large covered wagon, containing provisions, robes for swings, croquet sets, and a parlor organ. They reached the summit of the mountain at half past seven o'clock, and immediately commenced arranging for the day. In a few minutes the blue smoke of their camp fire curled above the tree tops, and breakfast was duly prepared. The entire forenoon was very pleasant passed with the various games and festivities incident to such occasions; delightful songs were sung, accompanied on the organ, and for a time the mountain rocks and glens gave back beautiful echoes to the pleasant and enchanting music. Little did that gay party dream of the frightful and harrowing situation that awaited one of them and what fear and anxiety would shroud them before the day's festivities were over. It was three o'clock in the afternoon when Miss Annie R. Johnson, the younger of the visiting sisters, expressed a wish to engage in swinging. A swing had been put up in the morning, suspended from the limb of a tree about sixty feet high. About half-way up the solid oak a huge limb branched out to the left, upon which both ends of the rope were fastened, thus making the swing thirty feet, requiring a rope over sixty feet long—one used for well digging. This swing had been used during the day without accident. Miss Johnson, who is a lady of a daring disposition, insisted on being swung as high as could be done by the aid of the gentlemen, and to seemingly gratify her wishes they consented. The young lady is between eighteen and nineteen years old, a pretty brunette, dark eyes, and was dressed in a gray linen suit. She sat on the seat-board of the swing and grasped the rope tightly and bade them go ahead. The swing commenced its motion, and gradually rose higher and higher until an altitude of about twenty feet had been reached. She still insisted upon being pushed, and up went the swing higher and higher, until fully thirty feet had been reached. She had been cheerful and lively up to this point, but all of a sudden she became quiet, the rest of the ladies observed, when the swing with its precious burden made one swift sweep in the air, her head was noticed to drop to one side, her muscles relaxed, her arms to let go their hold and drop, and away the unfortunate girl was hurled through the air, and only saved from a frightful and terrible death by one of the most miraculous interventions that your correspondent has ever heard or read of. The momentum of the swing's motion carried the apparently lifeless form of the girl up fully thirty-five feet from the ground and lodged her safely and securely between two branches at the point where they join the trunk of a tree, which stood about thirty-eight feet from the tree to which the rope was attached. The fright and terror of the party below can be better imagined than described as the swing came reeling backwards, while the former occupant was lying apparently lifeless in the branches of the tree. It required only a few minutes' deliberation for the gentlemen to realize the situation and determine what to do. It was fully twenty feet from the ground to the first limb above, and the trunk of the tree about three feet in diameter. They backed the wagon with its canvass cover directly under the tree, so that in case she would drop, her fall would be partially broken. The swing was hurridly taken down and in an instant one end of the rope was thrown over the limbs of the other tree and secured to the trunk. By this means two gentlemen of the party hurridly went up the rope and in a few minutes were at the side of the unfortunate girl. She was just returning to consciousness, and the danger of her fall had so securely wedged her between the trunk and the limbs, as to require no little effort to extricate her. Miss Johnson at once realized her fearful situation; she was pale and weak but still had the good sense to do as the gentlemen directed. The rope was pulled up, a slip knot was made and then passed around her body, under her arms, the other end passed around the limb, and in this manner she was lowered to the ground in safety. With a few severe bruises and scratches, she sustained no serious injury. With the aid of the wagon cushions and several shawls, a couch was arranged upon which the young lady was placed and soon regained her strength and composure. The party then loaded up their traps and departed for home, this bringing their picnic to an abrupt conclusion. The affair has been kept rather quiet in this section, but the facts given above are substantially correct.

A FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.

A Young Woman Marries in Boston, Emigrates with Her Husband to North Carolina, and Walks Through Five States to New York.

[From the New York Herald.]

A beautiful young woman, apparently twenty years of age, applied for lodging a few nights ago at the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, in East Fifty-ninth street. Her dress, although well worn, was neat and tidy. The blonde hair of her head hung in curls down a well shaped neck. Her form was *petite*, and her speech indicated that her education had not been neglected. To Sergeant Whitcomb, who sat behind the desk, she gave a remarkable story of how, sixteen months ago, she married a man named Anthony Briggs, a carpenter of no mean capacity, residing in Boston, Mass., where her parents also lived in comfortable circumstances. The young couple lived happily together on the outskirts or Boston until last February, when, in company with several other families, they emigrated to North Carolina. On the way thither her husband began to show his true character, by beating her without the slightest provocation. This he kept up at intervals, until she left him in the country near Charlotte, N. C., with the determination of going to her parents in Massachusetts, even if she was compelled to walk the whole distance. She accordingly started on her trip the second week in April, with only a few cents more than $2 in her pocket. On her way North she stopped at farm houses, and, by cooking and washing, earned food and lodging for the night. On an average she spent five days a day in walking; the rest of the day was spent in sleep and working for families in order to procure a meal. She travelled through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and arrived in this city last week, foot sore and sick from the long journey which she had undertaken alone. Being adept with the needle, an excellent pianist and a good cook, she sought for work in any capacity, but without success. Since her arrival in this city she has been kindly taken care of by the several captains of police stations where she has applied for lodging. On making known her story to Sergeant Whitcomb, he kindly furnished her with a substantial meal and gave her a card of the Free Dormitory for Women, at No. 54 Amity street, an institution having for its object the providing of a temporary shelter for those poor women who might find themselves homeless in a strange city. Thither the poor young woman bent her steps. The matron, Mrs. Boyd, who is in charge of the institution, kindly showed her a comfortable bed and allowed her to take a bath. The bruises received by the young woman from her husband are plainly visible on her arms and body. The woman is low in stature, has dark hair and eyes, and wore a neat yet plain brown linen suit. She did not have a particle of wearing apparel save what she wore, and when she arrived here she did not have money enough to purchase an ordinary meal. During her conversation subsequently with a *Herald* reporter, while showing but little outward emotion, the tears would slowly trickle down her cheeks as if it were impossible to restrain them. By the kindness of several well-known business men down town to whom her case was made known, she was enabled to start for Boston yesterday afternoon and will arrive there early this morning. She claims that her friends in Boston are numerous, but that she could not let them know in what an unfortunate position she had been placed, although the fault was not her own. She does not know or at least does not care where her husband is. It is her intention to apply for a divorce at an early date.

Another New Fuel.

The English papers note the claim of a Dutch chemist, who professes to have discovered what he calls "The Successor of Steam," which he gives the scientific name of Carboleum. It is a form of carbonic acid, and Mr. Bemis, the discoverer, says it can be made to perform any of the duties now performed by steam, besides being much more portable and more quickly available. The beauty of the discovery, to the English mind, supposing it to be of practical importance, is that it will lead to the utilization of the ch

The Commercial.

TUESDAY AUGUST 4, 1874.

THE idiotic rascality of repudiation appears to chime with the general humor of the Democracy most harmoniously.

DECIDEDLY the most edifying spectacle of the age is the Democratic party flying the kite of reform, with a long tail of corruptions.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* wants a "puddenhead" President to succeed the present incumbent of that office. Rise up, WILLIAM ALLEN.

NO INSTRUMENT is, in itself, sinful. But the noises that are just now being made by the "organs" of the Democratic party are absolutely atrocious.

IT IS rumored that the Philadelphia *Ledger* is about to start a "third term" organ in Washington. It will amount, however, to nothing more than a child's paper.

THE pirate SEMMES, whose disabilities were removed during the last session of Congress, now comes forward smilingly as a candidate of the putrid reminiscence, in Alabama. Where's JEFF. DAVIS?

THE English government has just granted a pension of a hundred and fifty pounds a year to MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER—on condition, it is sincerely to be hoped, that he shall never write another line of "poetry" while he lives.

UP TO last Saturday the receipts of the Erie Canal for tolls, at Buffalo, exceeded for this season those of last year, for the same period, by $60,247 20, a fact which shows that a considerably increased volume of the products of the West have been sent to the seaboard.

THE municipal election in Vicksburg, Mississippi, over which there has been so much excitement, will take place to-day. The struggle will unquestionably be fierce, and there is some danger that it may result in violence, the rebel Democracy being exceedingly restive.

THE imports at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $7,208,727, against $5,412,088 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the first of January foot up $246,383,750, against $245,554,060 for the relating period of 1873.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* desires us to understand that President GRANT "fully favors the white man's party of the South." We don't believe it, but, if so, all the worse for himself. On no subject are the loyal people of the country more thoroughly educated than on the issues growing out of the rebellion, and on nothing are they more resolved than that tyranny and race-hatred shall not triumph within its borders.

ADVICES from Alabama are to the effect that the Republicans will probably carry the State at the ensuing election for State officers and Congressmen. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that our friends there are fully alive to the importance of work. It will not do for them to rest in a hopeful security of success, for that defeat which is incurred by reason of inactivity is but one remove from treacherous surrender.

IT IS intimated that BANCROFT DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State, who is to be our new Minister at Berlin, and who is said to be "a sharp and skillful newspaper writer," is the author of some of the elaborate articles which have appeared in the Washington papers in favor of a third term. We doubt the correctness of the report. Certain it is that there has been nothing shrewd or skillful either in the suggestion or the manner of its presentation.

AN IMPORTANT opinion has just been rendered by the acting United States Attorney General, on a question submitted by the Secretary of War in relation to railroads constructed in whole or in part by the aid of grants of public land, to the effect that the condition making such roads free Government highways follows them under any change of ownership, but only within the termini specified in the act making the grant, and that extensions and branches beyond these termini are not aided by grant of land, are not subject to the condition.

THE United States Patent Office has just made a decision to the effect that an assignee of a patent in a reissue is entitled to claim all that is shown in the original patent, notwithstanding that the inventor may disclaim it. The principle is sound law, that an inventor after parting with his interest in an invention is barred any explanation. It is further held that the assignee is entitled to claim all that is shown in the original patent, even if it was not understood by the inventor at the time of making his original application. These rulings possess considerable interest for many persons here, as elsewhere.

THE Buffalo *Express* publishes a tabulated statement of the receipts of grain and flour at that port by lake and rail, during the month of July, as well as tabular statements of the receipts from January 1st to July 31st of the year, and for the same period, in the last two years. The total receipts of grain from all sources foot up to 14,419,279 bushels this year against 40,396,912 bushels last year, showing an increase of over 3,000,000 bushels. The increase over 1872 amounts to over 6,000,000 bushels. The receipts of flour by lake show an increase of 144,935 barrels, and the total by lake and rail an increase of 392,677 barrels over the total for the same period last year.

THE National Educational Association assembles in session at Detroit to-day, continuing during three days. The subject of sex and education, concerning which more has been said and written during the year than any other educational topic, will attract considerable attention. Dr. CLARKE, of Boston, who has given a new interest to the question by examining it from a physician's standpoint, in his clever little volume on the subject, will take the lead in the discussion. The national university and questions kindred to it will also be brought up again. The meetings of the Association are attended by the leading educators of all parts of the country, and are the occasions of their kind for the year. Subjects of vital importance are discussed, the result being an increased interest in the noble cause of instruction, and the dissemination of many new and valuable ideas.

WHERE IS MOULTON?

As we write, the chief interest of the BEECHER-TILTON process rests on the question of the present whereabout of Mr. MOULTON. If Mr. MOULTON reads some of the New York newspapers he can hardly help feeling a little bewilderment at the position in which he finds himself placed before the public or a portion of the public. Possibly, probably indeed he has been wont to contemplate his own relations to the great scandal with some degree of satisfaction or even self-complacency. At least to suppose that he may have done so would imply neither impeachment of his good nature nor imputation on his honor. The position of a mediator, or daysman as the person used to be sometimes called, is a very respectable one in itself, being rendered respectable by the nature of the office which the character commonly undertakes. Blessed are the peacemakers and the mediator is especially one who interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them. Mr. MOULTON may therefore be charitably presumed to have thought that by his activity in the pending case he had merited the beatitude; or, if one supposes the consciousness of infirmity to have excluded the memory of evangelical motive, he might still, without presumption or vainglory, fancy that to disinterested spectators he had *seemed* to merit the benediction. Why should he not so think of his labors? By them he had confirmed, in one of the parties interested, the absolute confidence of a lifelong friendship, while the other party to the quarrel, Mr. BEECHER, to-wit, was filled with gratitude and admiration by the manner in which the mediator had performed his part. Listen to the great preacher's testimony: "Many, many friends has GOD raised up to *me*, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom to serve me as you have. You have also proved THEODORE'S friend and ELIZABETH'S." This to MOULTON himself, and then writing to MRS. TILTON MR. BEECHER said of the mediator, "The friend whom GOD sent to *me* has proved, above all friends that I ever had, able and willing to help in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads."

It must, therefore, have been startling to the mediator to see himself denounced in the New York papers as a miserable meddler, whose generous labors deserved nothing better than indignation or contempt. Dr. BACON'S anger at MOULTON is reasonable. Less familiar with law than with theology, as one may fancy, the New Haven clergyman charges the peacemaker with the crime of compounding a felony, and as a sound divine naturally denounces such lawless immorality. "Scamp" is the mildest name he has for the great reconciler. Others who pour the vials of their wrath and scorn upon him could render no such intelligible reason for what they do. The demonstration is in fact simply a part of their foolish advocacy of Mr. BEECHER, and is withal, in the estimation of fairminded people, one of the most disputing displays in the entire disgusting process. The same bungling advocates who denounce MOULTON rail with equal vehemence at life-long friends of TILTON, who, in mere justice to him, come forward to sustain any of his statements. No doubt, these makers of public opinion mean well; they mean to be on the stronger side and to show their own loftiness of mind. Certainly they quite fail to discern that, at the same time, they not only show their own superiority to such trifling considerations as fair play and the difference between right and wrong, but profoundly damage the man they seek to befriend, in so far as any one attaches any importance to their sophomoric invective. If these writers at all comprehended the situation they would know that it is not for the interest of Mr. BEECHER to suppress any true statement of fact or circumstances bearing on the case which it is possible to make, especially if it seems adverse to his side of the case. Now is the time for all such matters to come out, if he is to be so acquitted as to silence gossip forever.

If MOULTON does not appear to testify, the public may safely feel well assured that there is some weighty reason for his reticence. He knows—at any rate is believed by the public to know—the whole truth of the case, so that his word, if accepted, would be final and conclusive. He may be supposed, also, to know that there are others as well informed on the subject as he is. It doesn't seem in the least strange, then, that he should be unwilling to testify before a committee which has no authority either to compel the attendance of witnesses or to compel those who attend to speak the truth under heavy penalties. Surely any man, under the circumstances, might justly shrink from such a responsibility as the committee apparently acting under the guidance of experienced attorneys would fain lay on MOULTON. He may choose to have the responsibility divided between himself and some persons quite ready to talk but not to swear in ambiguous terms. Such people are common, it should seem. Of MOULTON'S refusal to appear the community has no right to complain, because the Plymouth Church Committee is not recognized by the community as a tribunal authorized to investigate crimes against society; and reproaches for non appearance on the part of the Plymouth Church people will not command much public sympathy until the public shall have been fully assured that Mr. BEECHER has requested him to appear and testify. It became evident some time ago to most persons who desire to see justice done to all parties that a court of law is the only tribunal qualified to clear up the scandal.

REMARKING on the statement recently made in the COMMERCIAL that Texas would this year produce between five and six hundred thousand bales of cotton, the New York *Herald* observes: "The hoe and the plow are of more value now as elements of political renovation than the rifle or the ballot or the Ku Klux mask. This has been learned in TEXAS." Not nearly so thoroughly as our contemporary imagines. Some idea of the kind of "true reconstruction" which prevails in that Democratic Commonwealth may be derived from the following extract from the San Antonio *Herald*. It says, in a late issue:

"The State is overrun with violence, lawlessness, bloodshed, murder, assassination, and the killing of helpless prisoners by bloody-minded mobs. Bell, (Coke's 'banner county') leads in this 'rule of the wealth, intelligence and virtue of the State,' that is, the rule of the Coke mob, for every desperado voted for him. They break down the jail door in Belton, and shoot to death nine helpless prisoners confined in the dungeon. War between rival mobs is being waged in various counties; men without number are being murdered, and mobs murder as many more, under the pretense of preserving order."

Citizens have also been threatened with assassination and driven out of the State for the "crime" of teaching the Bible to the children of colored people. Two young men from Illinois were recently subjected to this heathenish cruelty, fifteen cowardly cowards taking turns in administering to their naked backs one hundred lashes with a heavy whip. Texas is the Democratic paradise over which the *Post* put into rhetorical raptures a few days ago.

THE merchants and business community generally of New York appear to have a high appreciation of the benefits of news. paper advertising, judging from some statistics furnished by a correspondent writing from that city to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. According to his figures the average yearly receipts of all the daily papers in the metropolis foot up $8,998,000, of which sum the *Herald* receives upwards of $2,000,000, or about six thousand dollars a day; the *Straats Zeitung* $1,825,000; the *Times* $1,400,000, and so on down to some of the more obscure sheets, none of which receive less than $100,000. The weekly papers take nearly half a million dollars annually as their share of the advertising patronage, and perhaps fully $5,000,000 is spent in posters, circulars, steamboat and street-car advertising and the like. Where this immense revenue comes from is shown by looking into the ledgers of some of the

The *Commercial Bulletin*, of Boston, announces a new invention in cotton machinery, which is to work a greater revolution in the cotton business than was accomplished by the invention of the cotton gin. What it is or how it works is not stated, only it makes a thread without ginning that is much stronger than the present spun thread, and the machine only costs $250.

Georgia proposes to combine its various colleges into a central university.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The stove trade expects a great rise in the fall.

Germany is going to try to introduce the American shad into its waters.

The St. Louis *Dispatch*, (Bourbon,) slings red-hot epithets at us.

A phrophetic wool dealer says XX fleece will reach 65c before the 1st of March next.

What's in a name? "Swears and Dams" is the style of a certain legal firm in St. Louis.

Snags feels the teeth of our moral buzz-saw biting into his soul, and he is hurt about it.

A company of Wisconsin divines are recreating at "Camp Heresy," Devil's Lake, in that State.

The average interest on investments in England has declined one per cent. in the last ten years.

It is only now and then that we come across a character that can endure a great wrong silently.

The shoe dealers of New England are again getting ahead. They have done it by going for the foot.

"The history of the Democratic party has been a wonderful history."—*World.*
So has that of the devil.

The feet of Snags are upon the mountain-tops of Virtue, and his head is near enough to heaven for the angels to scratch it.

The Buffalo Common Council has very dogmatically passed an ordinance forbidding "owners of dogs running at large!"

The Louisville *Ledger* has had its editorial lungs stereotyped, and keeps the cry of "Down with the Radicals" standing.

A certain publisher announces for immediate issue the "Beecher-Tilton Scandal" in book-form. Of course he lives in Chicago.

The exports of gold and silver for last week were $1,248,245, making, with $32,819,188 previously reported, $34,067,428 since January 1.

An International Congress of Archaeologists is to meet at Stockholm on the ninth of this month, to continue sitting till the sixteenth.

Don Piatt says that "President Grant, like the devil, is kind to his own." We had no idea that Don was such a favorite at that court.

The Chicago *Interior* says it has never known of one virtuous heathen. We didn't think that *all* the inhabitants of that city were so dreadfully bad.

There is a revival in England of the lost art of cookery, by establishing cooking schools. We should like to witness a similar revival here.

The Treasury Department has just decided that children's whistles, tin trumpets, etc., are not "musical instruments." Who said they were?

The Missouri Democratic Committee describes the Democratic party as "the *last* hope of the freeman and the patriot." We should think so, indeed!

It's nothing more nor less than a direct flying in the face of Providence to turn one's back upon the green fields at this beautiful time of year, for the sake of verdant people.

There is nothing utterly useless or noxious. The potato fly has been experimented with and found to be as excellent for blistering purposes as its cousin, the Spanish fly.

The Democratic party is as badly lost as was the old woman whose petticoats were shortened by a peddler while she was asleep. It doesn't know whether it is itself or somebody else.

It seems, after all, that the public departments at Washington have not agreed to dispense with the present mischievous system of appointing clerks upon schoolmasters' examinations.

The International Railway Company of Texas have defaulted on their convertible bonds. The reason assigned is the refusal of the State to pay over to the company $2,000,000 which it owes.

There is perhaps no dictum so easily misunderstood and so often misapplied as that a man should only preach as he can practice. If this were the universal rule, we should forever grovel.

The New York papers are discussing the proper pronunciation of the word "depot." If it's necessary to give the French accent, why not also the Irish, the German, the Sclavonic and the Turkish?

Last year, in New York, one hundred and thirty-five thousand people were recipients of charitable relief, twenty-six thousand of them being perpetually dependent. No other State in the Union is burdened so heavily.

Saint Jerome was a keen searcher after truth. He wanted "the facts," and it was saying for him. "If an offence come out of the truth, better is it that the offence come, than that the truth be concealed." If this was good doctrine in those early ages, it is good now.

"Timely Topics," of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, is not truthful. He says: "A thunder storm made Beranger a poet, a mother's kiss made West a painter, and the salary of four dollars a week makes us a journalist." All the money in the world could not effect the latter impossible transformation.

PERSONAL.

The asinine people by the name of Chase who expect to get a valuable estate in England are going to hold a meeting at Garfield, next month, to talk the matter over and throw away a little money on a wild-goose chase

This is the preachers' month of recreation. The White Mountains, Niagara, Saratoga, Watkins' Glen, Manch Chunk, Newport, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Cape May, Atlantic City, all rejoice in their quota of clerical visitors.

A Virginia paper asserts Mrs. Katie Shepp, living in the Massanutten mountain, is 113 years of age, has a full set of clear, white, regular teeth, luxuriant black hair without a thread of gray in it, is as straight as an arrow, and can dance the old Virginia break down "as well" with the sprightliest girl in the country.

The following news item has been going the rounds of the newspapers for several months: "Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, is in Paris." Mrs. Lincoln has not been abroad for several years. If anybody is in Paris, France, representing herself to be Mrs. widow of the late President Lincoln, she is an impostor.

"Say, do you know General Grant?" inquired a five-year old hopeful of his playmates, at Long Branch, the other day. A little shame-facedly several of the boys answered in the negative, and asked him the same question. "Know him?" was the instant and evidently preconcerted answer, "Have just been a shooken hands with him!" and for quite a little time he was a hero among the rest.

Here is the challenge sent by a Memphis sprig of chivalry to his antagonist: "You thought that you was a bitter man than i was; you thought that you was more highful louton than i was, But you are badly mistaken you are a backbiter and turn out i do bear by challange you to fight Duel on sunday 26 at 3½ p. m. with Double Barle shot gun u have said a not a bout me and talked a not a bout i am as good as you are if not better in every except this fight at poston field V. i will leave you the sayso how many paces we are to stept of."

On the rolls at the New Orleans Pension office there are the names of forty-one persons who are widows of soldiers in the second war of independence. The extreme age of the persons in question is given out that they could only become pensioners on proof that they were married prior to February 17, 1815. That was fifty-nine years ago, and if it be assumed that the youngest of these war widows was only fourteen years old at the time of her marriage, she must now be seventy-three years old.

A Story About Our Bogy.

(St. Louis Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.)

It appears when Mr. Bogy was elected to the Senatorial chair, his son—Colonel Joe Bogy, was rather more elated than his father, and with natural pride in the paternal success, alluded to it on all occasion. He spoke of his father frequently as the success or of Mr. Benton, and himself as the son of his father.

One night, after a discourse of this nature, a crony, a sleepy sort of a chap, remarked that he had been the victim of a peculiar dream a few days previous, and on being pressed related it:

"I dreamed," said he, "I dreamed I died and went to heaven, and when I got to the gate asked me who I was, I told him. He pointed to a place and told me to wait there; that my turn would come in a few hundred years. While I was waiting I saw Joe coming. Said the angel; "Who are you?"

"Don't you know me?" says Joe, "I'm Colonel Joe Bogy, son of Senator Bogy, of Missouri, the successor of Mr. Benton; you know me."

"Certainly, Colonel Bogy," replied the angel, "Come in, we've been expecting you. Walk right in."

"So Joe walked up to the throne, and the Almighty looked at him. "Who are you?" he asked.

"I'm Colonel Joe Bogy," Son of Senator Bogy, of Missouri, who succeeded Mr. Benton;"

"Indeed," responded the Lord; "I'm glad to see you. *Christ, my son, get up and give Colonel Joe your seat.*"

The Senator seemed to enjoy the story as heartily as anybody.

FROM OIL CITY.

Signs of Improvement—A Successful Normal School.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 31, 1874.

One would naturally suppose that, with oil at seventy cents per barrel, no town or city could make very extensive improvements here, either public or private. Indeed, this is the general rule in the oil regions, but Oil City, the pride and glory of "Oildom," is an exception. Not that times are not "hard" here; not that business is not comparatively dull, but amid all this there has been a large amount of building done during the last year. Whole blocks or squares of fine brick store buildings and a magnificent hotel building have been erected; new water works have been put in successful operation, and now extensive improvements in the paving of streets are being made. Notwithstanding all this, they have a "colored" member of Council. I am told that he votes, talks, and takes excursions with his fellow Councilmen, just like "any other man."

The great incline passenger railroad to the Summit seems to have been an unprofitable if not unfortunate enterprise, and had to be abandoned, as there was not travel enough on it to make it pay.

The "Normal School" on the South Side, conducted by County Superintendent W. J. McClure, is a complete success, there being one hundred and twenty-five students in attendance. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the school.

Mr. McClure is ably assisted by two of Pittsburgh's favorite teachers, Prof. A. Burtt and Miss Rose A. McCleary, and also by Messrs. S. D. Owen and Geo. B. Lord. We have visited many normal schools throughout the State, but have found none where more thorough and earnest work was done than is here being performed in all the departments.

All the teachers, as well as the Superintendent, are very popular among the students, all of whom seem to realize that they have excellent opportunities for improvement, and are determined to make the best possible use of them.

Mr. McClure deserves, and seems to be receiving, the praise of all good citizens for his earnest and successful efforts to improve the qualifications of teachers in this county, especially as there is no State Normal School near here.

The "Up Creek" region presents a melancholy appearance, and "deserted villages" can be counted by the dozen. McClintockville, Rouseville, Rynd Farm, Tarr Farm, Petroleum Center and other places of like size are nearly or quite forsaken, and houses can be bought or rented for a song.

SESMOS.

The Magazines.

LIPPINCOTT.

The August number of this excellent magazine gives some admirable light reading for the season, with excellent articles of a more substantial character. The "New Hyperion" of Mr. Strahan and Gustave Dore is a standing attraction, being, perhaps, the most characteristic serial now publishing. In this number there is also a quaintly and spiritedly illustrated paper by Fannie R. Feudge, "A Tour in the Land of Seas," in which the writer's mind is semi-celestial in style and curiously pleasing. This number is also distinguished by the opening chapters of a new story by William Black, entitled "Three Feathers," which promises well. George Macdonald's novel progresses, with increasing interest. There is also another of Mr. Trollope's Scotch sketches, "A Moonlight Visit to the Coliseum," particularly interesting because it contains an account of a visit to Macaulay as well. Other articles are "Camp Cures," by S. W. Mitchell; "Portraits of Minor Celebrities," by Sarah B. Wister; "Roughing it in the Lebanon," by M. E. Beck; "A Temperate Experience of Mount Desert," by John Arbuckle; and a story, "Two Enemies," by Carroll Owen. There is poetry by Kate Hillard, T. M. Cook and Sumner Lazarus, and some sprightly monthly gossip.

HARPER.

Harper's Magazine opens with a very seasonable article, "The Queen of Aquidneck," which is a finely illustrated description of Newport, as it was and as it is; and another, almost equally timely, which is an account of life along the boundary line of New England and Canada. Other illustrated articles are the third of the series upon "Our Nearest Neighbor, Mexico; and a historical account of "The American Railroad." Prof. De Mille's story, "The Living Link," is concluded, and Gen. McClellan has a third paper upon "Army Organization." There are short stories, essays, two illustrated poems, and a very interesting article on "English Landscape Painting," apropos of the agricultural disturbances in that country.

ATLANTIC.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for August contains some strikingly good articles, and some that are a little common-place. The poetry deserves the first mention because Whittier's "Snow Dream" is one of his most refind and exquisite creations, and because J. T. Trowbridge and Alfred B. Street each contribute excellent examples of their power. Of the prose articles Mr. Howells' romance is the first attraction. This promises to be the best of Mr. Howells' stories. There is a new instalment of "A Round of Recollections;" a second chapter of Mr. Stoddart's lively theatrical experiences, called "Over the Footlights;" a continuation of Mr. Higginson's "Knots Untied," "Kate Vaughn's Fortune;" a financial article by Edward Atkinson; a clever study by T. S. Perry of the German critic, Julian Schmidt, whom he compares to Matthew Arnold, not to the advantage of the latter; a story by Alfred Webster, Jr., called "Madame," which is improbable and disappointing, and there are a few good minor articles. The departments of Literature, Art, Music and Education are carefully edited.

SCRIBNER.

A wealth of illustration accompanies Mr. King's "Great South" article, which this month describes journeys in Georgia and Alabama. Jules Verne's story also progresses with characteristic picturesqueness; and "A Lost Art," by W. H. Goodyear, being an account of the architectural eccentricities at Pisa, has a number of beautiful engravings and carefully drawn plans. Other continued stories are Mrs. Burnett's "Kathleen," and Mr. Stoddard's "Studies of Some British Authors." Miss Kate Field describes the manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend," with fac-similies. John G. Saxe writes about Martini's epigrams, with translations, and there are poems and short stories in excellent variety.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for August, has been received from the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York. The leading articles are "Priestley's Discoveries of Oxygen Gas," by Dr. Draper; "The Physics of Ice" (illustrated), by E. Lewis, Jr.; "Development of Psychology," No. II.; "Distances of the Stars," by Camille Flammarion; "Female Suffrage," by Goldwin Smith; "A Baby Fox," by Dr. Wilder (illustrated); "Rendu and His Edict," by Prof. Tyndall; "The Chain of Species," by Hon. Lawrence Johnson; "Color in Animals;" "An Estimate of Darwin," by Prof. Asa Gray; Sketch and Portrait of Dr. Torrey; Literary and Miscellaneous Notices, etc.

ST. NICHOLAS.

St. Nicholas continues to offer delightful entertainment to young and to old readers. The illustrations are profuse and exquisite; and, in addition to the regular serials, there are contributions from Abby Morton Diaz, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Jane Grey Swisshelm and other favorite writers. There is a French story this month, about "Le Singe Favori;" and Mr. Sawyer continues his instruction in wood carving.

AMERICAN HOMES.

American Homes is out, with the other first class magazines. This magazine is only $2 00 a year, including a beautiful chromo. Its table of contents this month includes "From Hod to Mine," by Charles Barnard, an illustrated description of a trip to the Reading coal mines; "Achsah," which gains in interest every month, and will be sure to make a reputation for the author, Rev. Peter Pennot, whoever he may be. The short stories and poems of the number are fully up to the standard, and altogether makes a really first-class two dollar magazine.

BALLOU.

Ballou's Magazine for August shows the steady improvement in character of the contents which has maked the career of this monthly. Its table of contents is ample and varied enough to please all tastes. It is, withal, one of the cheapest magazines published.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.

This is a collection of music for advanced players, published monthly. The present number contains "The Musical Box," by Lubin; "Flower Song," by Lange; "Marche a la Turque," by Rubenstein; "Ye Merry Birds," by Kuhe; "Always Happy," (schottische) by Merz, making $2 10 worth of music in sheet form. Price of the magazine, $4 per annum. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

The Last Sell on His Partner.

"I know'd Gus well. We'd been partners in California. It was one of the best fellers I ever knowed, and we was always gettin' sells on one another. But Gus got the heaviest thing on me when he died! As soon as he was shot I see he was a goner. I helped him up on the bank and eased eh him off all I could, sayin' over all the Bible I knowed, and promisin' to give his watch and gun to his folks. But Gus wanted me to agree to send him to Frisco, where his folks lived. So I promised, and he died happy. Well, I buried him on the spot temporary. Then I was waiting I leal'ated he was about eat up, I went for his bones. Now what do you think Gus had been gone and done? Why, as he was buried in a hill, he'd gone and turned himself into solid stone, and then he expected me to pay freight on him all the way to Frisco! I did it, though, but that was the last load Gus ever got on me!" When Jeff had concluded this touching reminiscence of his departed friend, he stopped his horses and took a drink to his memory. —*Travels in Utah by John Codman.*

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeespott Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Curing versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. Nor its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent. compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. K. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Bonham, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE BIG ENGLISHMAN'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
Commonly Called "York's Liniment."

For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, and all ailments of the Flesh, Bone and Muscle in the Human Family, as well as in the Animal Kingdom, it stands unrivalled.

For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, 2,300 feet above the sea. NEWLY FITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for five hundred guests.
For further particulars address the Proprietor,
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished throughout, fine beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea and bathing grounds. From the beach and the houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Open for guests and with one of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Capt. JOHN DOUGHTY, Late of the Continental.
Terms moderate.
W. W. GREEN,
H. G. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.
JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of
White, Orr & Co.
JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing between GEO. DODDS and ALEXR. CASKEY, comprising the firm of DODDS & CASKEY, Xenia, O., and Pittsburgh, Pa., in the Monumental Granite and Marble Trade, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business and liabilities of the firm at Xenia will be completed by GEO. DODDS, and all claims due the late firm will be collected by the business at corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second streets.
GEO. DODDS,
ALEX'R. CASKEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm, I cordially recommend my former partner to the confidence and patronage of the public.
GEO. DODDS.
August 1, 1874.

NOTICE.
The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. OLIVER & CO., will from this date be styled
OLIVER & BALDWIN,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
Suits, Dress Pants, Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $12; Black Doeskin, $16; Best Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.
Duties resume September 1. Principal has had 21 years' experience. First-class appointments throughout. $200 a year.
J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D.,
Principal.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th. For Catalogues, please address
T?hs J. JEWETT PARKS.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, on 30th of July, 1874

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
W. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 3, 1874.

The local finance market underwent no special change to-day, and the same quiet ruling prevails that has been noticed for the weeks past.

There is not the least diminution in the amount of loanable funds seeking employment. On the contrary, under liberal collections the volume is steadily increasing. Banks continue to honor promptly all reputable calls for loans, and good city and sixty day paper is discounted freely at 8 to 10 per cent. premium.

Some time since we reported a case in point of the Western States involving the effect of non-intercourse during the war upon trust deeds of real estate given as security for loans. The mortgagor was a resident of Virginia, and sought to retain his property by tendering the amount as soon as intercourse was renewed; counsel took the position that there had been no lawful defesance because the law interfered and had prevented payment. The sale of the property under the deed was sustained, the idea seeming to be that mortgagor assumes all risks of any condition of affairs, which may prevent his fulfilling his contract to pay. In the case of insurance it is obvious that there is a risk of suspension of intercourse to be assessed. That the payment of premiums is only a part of the contract, but is essential to the successful operation of the insurance business; that the payment of premiums compounded, on the retinal of intercourse, and the payment of insured policies less that deduction, might not leave the company in as good a position as it otherwise would have been. The New York and Tennessee courts have ruled on opposite sides of the case, and on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, the judges being equally divided, each decision was *affirmed*. The question has an important bearing upon business which several of the large American companies are doing in Great Britain, and as the business in the United States of English companies is small, there is a conflict of interests, the American companies of course preferring, for the sake of their business abroad, that of the New York decision, which they objected to in their own country, and the English companies preferring the rule of Tennessee decision, for the sake of making competition in theirs. If the insurer, and not the insured, is to bear the risk of belligerency, the latter will get it in time, for it will be an additional cost to be discounted and included in the rate of premium.

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 4, 1874.	10:30	11:20	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6's, 1881	109¼	109¼	109¼	109⅝	109¼
6's, 1881, coup.	118¼	118⅝	....	....	118¼
5's, 1874	100⅛	100⅛	....	....	100⅛
5's, 1865	115⅝	115⅝	....	....	115⅝
5's, 1865, coup.	115⅝	115⅝	....	....	115⅝
5's, 1865, new	116¼	116¼	....	....	116¼
5's, 1867	117⅛	117⅛	....	....	117⅛
5's, 1867	118	118	....	....	118
5's, 10-40's	110¼	110¼	....	....	110¼
5's, coupons	113⅝	113⅝	....	....	113⅝
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
10 per cents	111⅝	111¼	....	....	111¼
Central Pacific	90⅝	....	....	....	90⅝
Western Union Tel.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Adams Ex.	45	45⅝	45¼	45	45⅛
United States Express	....	109½	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	....	95	....	....	....
American Express	....	60¾	....	60¾	....
New York Central	93½	93⅝	....	93⅝	93⅝
New York Central, scrip	100⅜	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
Erie	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	32
Michigan Central	....	72⅜	....	72⅜	....
Michigan Southern	73	73⅛	73¼	73¼	73¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	....	56¼	....	56¼	....
Do preferred	....	89⅞	....	....	89⅞
Rock Island	95⅝	....	....	....	95⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	95⅜	96⅛	96⅜	....	95⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅜	....	....	....	25⅜
Illinois Central	96¾	....	....	96¾	96¾
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	120	....	....	....	120
Terre Haute	7	....	....	....	7
Do preferred	27	....	....	....	27
Chicago & Alton	102¾	....	....	....	102¾
Do preferred	104	....	....	....	104
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	....	....	....	25¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	....	....	....	89
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	69	....	....	....	69
Burlington & Q.	105¾	....	....	....	105¾
Lake Shore	72¾	....	....	....	72¾
Panama	95	....	....	....	95
Illinois Central	94	....	....	....	94
Union Pacific	28¾	....	....	....	28¾
Central Pacific bds	86¼	....	....	....	86¼
Union Pacific b'ds	84¾	....	....	....	84¾
Hartford & Erie	10¼	....	....	....	10¼
Delaware & Lac	107¼	....	....	....	107¼
St. Paul	33¾	....	....	....	33¾

The following is a report of the bank boards on to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	50¾	
Pennsylvania scrip	....	102½
Pittsburgh	55⅝	56
Consolidated Companies of N. Jersey	125¾	....
Allegheny	....	6
Pittsburgh Valley	61¾	61¼
Central Transportation Company	44	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 3, 1874.

Business among wholesale merchants to-day continued rather quiet, with a steady but not sluggish trade movement in dry goods, prices and general merchandise. The grain market was rather excited and irregular, on the 1st and oats, while very little was done in coal at. Flour was active, and country produce generally had a lively trade.

Wheat—There is not much news to report in wool, the same rather sluggish movement heretofore reported, as going on between manufacturers and dealers, still continuing. Prices are steady at our quotations, which are as follows:

2 cars old oats, Western mixed	70c
1 car old oats, prime white	72c
1 car new oats, prime white	62c
2 cars new oats, prime white	58c
8 cars new oats, prime white	60c

FLOUR—There is an active market for all grades of flour with an especial firmness on Minnesotas. We quote as follows: Louis $6 50@10 50 ₩ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $5 50; cut meal $7 25@8 00 ₩ bbl.—The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50 ₩ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $7 25; in sacks 50c off per bbl.

HAY—The supply is very free, 454 bales having been received to-day. We note a sale of 1 car inferior at $19 00. Prime timothy baled is quoted at $21 00@25 00 ₩ ton on track or wharf. No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@26 00. The prices on the Allegheny hay market are quoted as follows: No. 1 timothy $25 00@27 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 do, $24 00@25 00; common $20 00@22 00.

MILL FEED—The market is firm. We note sales of 2 cars chopped feed at $1 70 ₩ cwt. Bran is quoted at 90c@$1 05; middlings are steady at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 70@1 85 ₩ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Receipts continue free but prices are steady. We quote choice $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; common $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied and prices are easy. We quote choice at 21@23c; medium 15@18c; common 10@12c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—We quote blackberries at 75c@$1 00 ₩ bucket; $4 50@5 00 ₩ stand; whortleberries $1 25 ₩ bucket; $6 00@7 00 ₩ stand.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 60@2 65; fair to good $2 40@2 55.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ₩ lb. Demand light.

CHEESE—Live spring 09@09½c; old 7½@7½c ₩ pair, as to size. Market good.

CIDER—The market is active market with firm prices. We quote Ohio factory 13@13½c; Western Reserve dairy 11¼@12c.

EGGS—The market is dull and still lower at 15c ₩ dozen for fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₩ lb, 60@75c; No. 2, ₩ lb, 40@50c as to quality.

HORS—Under reports of a short crop for this year, prices are firmer. We quote growth of 1872 at 30@35c ₩ lb.

HONEY—Clover 25c ₩ lb; buckwheat blossom 22c ₩ lb.

PEACHES—The market is fairly supplied. We quote at 2 50@3 00 ₩ box as to quality.

PEARS—We quote at $2 30@3 00 ₩ box. Supply good.

POTATOES—There is an active demand with good supply; prices are steady at $3 75@4 00 for choice; $2 75@3 00 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in demand at $3 40@3 60; flax seed dull at $2 10@2 20; clover seed inactive and nominal.

WATERMELONS—Prices are lower under the influence of a free supply. We quote watermelons $15 00@20 00 ₩ 100; canteloupes $8 00@10 00; muskmelons $5 50@4 00 per barrel.

VEGETABLES—We quote cabbages at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; tomatoes $1 50@2 00 ₩ box; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ₩ bbl; onions $4 00@5 50 bbl; green peas $5 00@6 00 ₩ bbl; string beans $2 00@3 00 ₩ box.

GROCERIES.

There is a moderately active jobbing trade at unchanged prices. Sugars continue firm and prices are stiff, and in some cases sales were made above quotations, which are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	Oolong	25@ 85c
Fancy	28@	Fancy	@1 00
Choice	27@	Souchong	25@ 85c
Prime	26@	*Roasted Coffees.*	
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	@35c
Java	34 c	Good	@33c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@30c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Demerara	35@36c
Rio, in bulk	27 c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@35c
Standard A	11	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10½		₩ lb.
Standard extra C	10¼	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard hards	10¼	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra C	10¼	Rangoon	6@8c
American extra C	9¾	*Raisins.*	
		Teas.	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentia, ₩ lb	.13 @14c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prunes	7½@10c
Japan	35c@ 1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Another advance in prices took place to-day. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₩ lb, 16½c; smoked hams, canvass, 2 cars, 16c; 3 cars, 15½c; fast bacon, clear 14c; rib 13½c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues ₩ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, 9c, 10c; rib sides, 10c, 12c; clear rib sides, do, 12¼c; clear sides, do, 13c; hams per ₩, ₩ bbl, $25 00; primed hams, in pickle ₩ lb, 11c; refined for summer use, in tes, do, 13½c, 14 pails, do, 14½c; buckets, do, 15½c; in 3 ₩ bbls, do, do, 16c; in 5 ₩ bbls, do, do, 16½c; in 3 ₩ pails, do, 17c; in 5 ₩ pails, do, 16½c; in 6 ₩ do, 16½c.

FISH—Dealers report an active market. We change our quotations below on account of the appearance near do, $5 75@5 87½; cargo, do, $5 50@5 62½; mackerel, shore, $8 50@9 00; Georges codfish, No. 1 herring, $5 00@5 50; Extra No. 1 shore, $6 00@6 50; Extra No. 1 bay, $5 00@5 50; No. 1 bay, $4 00@4 50; No. 2, $3 00@3 50; Extra No. 2, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 bay, $2 00@2 25; No. 3 shore, $2 25@2 50; No. 1 lake trout, $6 00@6 50; No. 2 lake trout, $5 00@5 50; No. 1 whitefish, $5 00@5 50; No. 2 whitefish, $4 00@4 50; No. 1 lake herring, $4 00@4 50; No. 2 lake herring, $3 00@3 50; No. 1 shore herring, $3 50@4 00; No. 2 shore herring, $2 50@3 00; No. 1 trout, $4 00@4 50; No. 2 trout, $3 00@3 50; No. 1 salmon trout, $5 00@5 50; No. 2 salmon trout, $4 00@4 50; No. 1 white, $5 00@5 50; No. 2 white, $4 00@4 50; No. 1 family mackerel, $2 00@2 25; No. 2 family mackerel, $1 75@2 00; No. 3 family mackerel, $1 50@1 75; No. 1 shad, $3 00@3 50; No. 2 shad, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 shad, $2 00@2 25; No. 1 pickerel, $3 00@3 50; No. 2 pickerel, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 pickerel, $2 00@2 25; No. 1 pike, $3 00@3 50; No. 2 pike, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 pike, $2 00@2 25; No. 1 red snapper, $3 00@3 50; No. 2 red snapper, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 red snapper, $2 00@2 25; No. 1 Spanish mackerel, $3 00@3 50; No. 2 Spanish mackerel, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 Spanish mackerel

CITY MATTERS.

The Pipe Line Case.

The argument on the motion for an injunction against the Columbia Conduit Company, now pending in the Butler County Court, has been fixed for Thursday next. The Company has completed its main line of pipe from Millerstown to Montrose, on the West Penn Railroad, a distance of thirty-two miles.

Trimbles Varieties Theater.

The performances now being given at this popular resort, by the Kernell & Thatcher Combination, draw large audiences, and seem very pleasing to the people. The character of the entertainment is good, there being nothing offered which can offend. The company make their third appearance to-night.

Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon a team attached to a wagon in front of Allen brewery, on Troy Hill, took fright and ran furiously away, through the district devastated by the flood. Crowds of spectators thronged the streets of the region, and as the team dashed among them, the frightened people fled with such briskness as is not often exhibited. Happily no one was hurt, and the horses were stopped on O'Hara street.

Found in the River.

Yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock, a boy discovered the dead body of an infant in the river at the foot of Second street, Allegheny. The body was near the shore, beside a raft of logs. The remains were taken from the river, where it was found, and a rope had been tied about the child's neck, and a brick tied to the end of the rope. The body was removed to the Coroner's office, where an inquest was held upon it. The indications were that the child had been born and a verdict was returned accordingly.

Accidentally Shot.

Yesterday afternoon, at about three o'clock, as Mrs. Casper Rahn, living on High street, in the Butcher's Run district of Allegheny, was assisting in moving a wardrobe in her house, a loaded gun which hung against the wall, was knocked down and exploded. The entire charge of shot struck Mrs. R., several of them penetrating her abdomen and others her limbs. She received prompt medical attention, and the opinion of the physicians was that her wounds though serious, are not necessarily fatal, provided she can be kept quiet and inflammation can be kept down.

Martin's Ferry Regatta.

The following are the rules and programme as arranged for the Martin's Ferry regatta, which takes place on Saturday, August 15th:

The first race will be for all double oar shells. Second, for flats; any flat exceeding six feet in length will not be permitted to enter. All the races will be free, but an entrance fee will be required as a guarantee of good faith, to be refunded if the entrant starts in the race. Elegant prize cups will be awarded to the first boat in each race. First race to start at four o'clock. A choice will be made before the day appointed for the race.

The Fire Relief Fund.

The Fire Relief Committee of Allegheny met last evening in Postmaster Myler's office, to consider what disposition to make of the unexpended fund collected for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of the fourth of July. The amount on hand is $2,000, and it was decided to divide it as equitably as possible among the sufferers, reserving about $100 as a provision for any special case of suffering that may hereafter be developed. The list of applicants was read over, and the merits of each case considered on its merits and such award made as the circumstances seemed to demand.

A Cross Wife.

In September last, one Abraham Cross was married, in Freeport, to his Martha Jane, and after living with her a few months, migrated to Wheeling. Here he fell in love with Miss Annie Reinhardt, whom he married in the month of June last. Cross No. 1, having heard of this unholy alliance, repaired to Wheeling on Thursday last, and prepared to make it lively for the bigamist. He found him lodging an information before a magistrate, charging the amorous Cross with the crime of "feloniously and unlawfully marrying one Annie Reinhardt, he being then lawfully married to her, and not divorced." A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cross, but he had not been found on Saturday night.

Shooting Affray.

David Auday, but lately from the Penitentiary, is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing on a charge of felonious shooting, preferred by Thomas Wells. The shooting was done by Auday's law, Welsh being married to sister of Auday. It appears that the parties met in the saloon of Charles Metz about six o'clock last evening, and Welsh, who is a powerful man, having treated his wife badly, on which they had separated, of course a difficulty occurred. Auday drew a revolver and shot Welsh under the left shoulder. Physicians were called in, but pronounced the wound not fatal. The injured man did not, however, appear to suffer much, as he was, we learn, able to be about after the encounter. An information was made before Deputy Mayor McMasters, and he was committed for a hearing, as stated.

A Sermon on the Flood.

The Altoona *Tribune* on Monday, says: Last evening Rev. James Curns, pastor of the First M. E. Church, discoursed upon the great aqueous calamity which befell the people of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh, on Sunday evening, the 26th ult., tracing it in the hand of God, and applying it as a warning to men to be ready to meet death in whatever shape it may present itself. His remarks were based on the third verse of the 66th chapter of Isaiah. At the close of the sermon the following resolution of sympathy was adopted by the congregation:

Resolved, That we hereby extend our sympathies to the bereft and suffering citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and will do all we intend to them if need be, the hand of help and will pray that this great calamity which has overtaken them may be sanctified to their spiritual and eternal good.

The New Auditor of the Erie Railway.

We have already noticed, unofficially, the appointment by President Jewett of Col. Stephen Little as Auditor of the Erie Railway. We have before us a copy of the official order, together with the first general notice of the new Auditor, announcing the following appointments: A. Jeffery, Auditor of Freight Receipts; O. W. Cooke, Auditor of Passenger Receipts; F. E. Hervey, Auditor of Disbursements.

Mr. Little, as many of our readers know, was some years ago one of the proprietors of the *Presbyterian Banner* in this city, and has for a number of years filled acceptably the position of Auditor of the Bellaire and Ohio Railroad Company. The fact that he has been tendered so important a position is not only a high recognition of his ability and skill, but an expression of confidence in his integrity of which he may justly feel proud.

When Cast Steel was First Made in Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York *Times* has recently communicated the results of an inspection of some of the important industrial establishments, where more steel is made than in all other metal works throughout the Union. The first cast steel made in Pittsburgh, the writer goes on to say, was produced at the present site of Shoenberger & Co., who, in 1840, erected six "melting holes," for the purpose. Their enterprising chief, a man named Edward Dunn over from England to take charge of them, and in he said to have been the first man to melt cast steel in Pittsburgh.

Without wishing to detract in the least from the important achievements of Messrs. Shoenberger & Co., who justly rank as pioneers in every branch of manufacture, it is due to "the truth of history" to state that the first cast steel made in the Iron City was the product of Messrs. Schoenwald & Son, whose establishment, conducted, it is true, on a very limited scale, was operated for a few years near the old Fifth ward market house. They manufactured steel during the years 1841-2-3, but subsequently retired, and the manufactures of steel were Messrs. Josiah Ankrim & Son, and then came in the firm of Messrs. Shoenberger & Co. There are still those living who well remember the experiments of the Broadmeadows.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

M. A. Helms, bankrupt, presented a petition for discharge. A final examination will be had before Register Woodruff.

A return was made by A. W. Kredel, assignee of C. Oser, of Allegheny, bankrupt, for the sale of certain real estate.

In the matter of Amos Tenney vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company, of Armstrong county, the special return of Commissioner H. B. Boyd, was presented and confirmed *nisi*. It will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed within ten days.

In M. Kinter, of Allegheny county, surviving partner of Wayman, Kinter & Co., was appointed assignee of Burkholder, Mistler & Co., ordered to file forthwith a fair list of creditors, their places of residence, and the sums due them.

COURT NOTICES.

The United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Judge McCandless presiding, will convene at Williamsport on the third Monday (the 21st) of September. All cases originating in that section of the country, and for which bills have been found at Erie, will be tried at Williamsport.

The Circuit Court, which is usually held at the same time, will not be in session on this occasion, as his Honor Judge McLean will be engaged holding court at Trenton, N. J., at that time.

ARRIVAL OF NEW TEAS.

The Quickest Time on Record.

There arrived Monday in New York from China and Japan twenty-five car loads of teas, which have been less than thirty-four days en route from Yokohama, viz: Sixteen days seventeen hours and forty-five minutes from Yokohama to San Francisco, and less than fourteen days from the latter port to New York by overland railroad. This is the quickest time yet made between Japan and New York, and it would have been less but for the fact that the coals used on the steamer "Vasco de Gama," were not of an average quality. As it was, the trip was made in half-way from Yokohama in just eight days.

We learn that Mr. B. M. Jenkins of the Old Tea House in this city, has secured a large invoice of this fresh tea.

ALLEGHENY MORTUARY REPORT.

An Unprecedented Death List.

Yesterday Health Officer Hech, of Allegheny, completed his mortuary report for the two preceding weeks. Owing to the great calamity, no report was made out last week, so that, without the record of that calamity, the list would be unusually large. With them the total reaches a figure which was probably never before reached in an Allegheny death report, and we sincerely hope may never be reached again. The whole number of deaths reported were 156. All were white born. 4; cholera infantum, 25; scarlatina, 6; pneumonia, 1; congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; teething, 2; cholera morbus, 2; cancer of face, 1; heart disease, 1; inanition, 1; whooping cough, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of intestines, 1; general debility, 1; consumption, 6; old age, 1; diphtheria, 2; premature birth, 2; marasmus, 3; congestion of brain, 1; unknown, 4; softening of the brain, 1; dropsy, 1; meningitis, 1; cerebritis, 1; convulsions, 1; spasms, 1; diarrhœa, 1; drowning, 72.

It Cannot be Gainsaid

that Messrs. W. B. McLean & Co., the extensive furniture dealers, have one of the finest stocks of parlor, office and chamber furniture to be found in the city. Salesrooms, 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street. Call.

RELIEF.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Executive Committee of both cities was held at the office of Major A. M. Brown, on Fifth avenue, Major Brown, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

A resolution was adopted requesting the chairman to issue an appeal to the banks, insurance companies and other corporations, to come forward with contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the great disaster of the 26th of July.

It appeared that some $3,000 have already been paid in to the relief fund, and the unpaid subscriptions will swell the amount to nearly $50,000. A very large proportion of this amount has been subscribed in small sums by the poor and middle classes. Much has been done by the wealthy and by corporations, but much more remains to be done before the requirements of the occasion can be adequately met.

Some discussion was had as to the best plan of equitable distribution of the money collected; some routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

Immediate relief is granted in cases of pressing necessity, but it is held that the fund raised is for the benefit of the sufferers, and until the list is complete the principle portion of the fund should be held in reserve.

It is to be hoped that the fund will be raised to such proportions as to admit of *permanent* aid to those permanently helpless. Now, while the calamity is fresh in the minds of all, every heart and hand is open, and the aged, the sick, and those of tender years are enjoying given shelter, food and care; but as time passes, sympathy will grow cold, and it is not to be expected that neighbors will long continue to voluntarily bear the additional burden. Unless, therefore, provision for permanent relief is made, what is to become of those who cannot help themselves in the years to come?

In accordance with the resolution adopted at yesterday's meeting, Major Brown has issued the following appeal:

The Executive Relief Committee have been greatly encouraged and generously supported in their efforts to relieve the pressing wants of the sufferers by the flood by the liberal contributions already received—mainly from those of small means; but the amount thus far subscribed will afford only temporary relief, and fall far short of the work which should be accomplished.

Believing that our corporation, manufacturing and commercial capitals have the ability as well as the inclination to do their whole duty in this emergency, when properly advised, and to be prepared for action, the committee, being unable to make a direct personal application, take this method of submitting such generous subscriptions from banks, insurance companies, railway and bridge companies, manufacturing and mercantile firms in and around our two cities, as shall be worthy of their large pecuniary financial ability and proverbial liberality, and commensurate with the duty keenly impressed upon each, and in view of the terrible calamity which obliterated so many homes, destroyed so many industrious lives and in its track left so terrible desolation and misery.

Mainly upon those least able to bear the burden has this great misfortune fallen. It is the purpose to relieve, as they may, of those whose homes and fortunes have been mercifully preserved to them, the congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; teething, 2; cholera morbus, 2; cancer of face, 1; heart disease, 1; inanition, 1; whooping cough, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of intestines, 1; general debility, 1; consumption, 6; old age, 1; diphtheria, 2; premature birth, 2; marasmus, 3; congestion of brain, 1; unknown, 4; softening of the brain, 1; dropsy, 1; meningitis, 1; cerebritis, 1; convulsions, 1; spasms, 1; diarrhœa, 1; drowning, 72.

Relief for the Sufferers.

We continue the publication of the contributions to the Relief Fund for the sufferers by the late disastrous rain storm.

REAL ESTATE BANK.

Hamilton, Lemmon & Co.	$100	Thos. Ross	$2 25
Arnold & Co.	100	A. Leitch, Jr.	2
Fred. K. Hehn	20	Wm. Reed	2
H. Voltz	20	James Caskey	2
J. Jamison	5	James Wilson	2
J. Q. Adams, Jr.	5	Thos. Bradley	2
J. L. Scott, N. York	50	P. S. H.	20
Jno. Wilson	5	A. Wememan	10
David Murphy	5	A. Wememan	10
Adam Fisher	5	5 Employees of Alle.	
W. H. Irwin	5	Cheney Gas Co.	108 40
H. Lambert Lodge	25	P. Sandy	2
D. Cowley	5	H. L. Hoburg	3
James O. Donnell, Baltimore by care of D. O'Neill	25	Mary Ann Robinson	50
E. A. Wight, N. Y.	50	James S. Robinson	50
Thompson & Miller	20	Jas. Ormsbee	10
Mr. Bidwell	20	James L. Graham	50
C. C. Boyle	10	H. L. McMullough	50
H. Woodside	10	Jas. B. Orr	10
Adkyns & Smith	10	Geo. C. Caruthers	2
John McCallister, Philadelphia	50	W. J. Patterson, Collections from Pittsburgh National	10
S. B. Bausman	10	Bank, Allegheny	200
Mrs. Mckeown	11	Wm. Swindel	20
W. E. Frazier	5	Hugh Montgomery	20
Philadelphia	20	Personal Liberty	
John Hallowell	25	Band, Steubenville, O	100
Jas. Marlatt	5	John B. Ellison & Co.	3
John Dickson	3	Gregg, Gregg & Co.	10
Gregg, Gregg & Co.	10	S. Stephens Protestant Episcopal	50
A. Ahlers	10	Church, Allegheny	23
H. Seibert & Co.	50		
J. Kountz	10		

AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Agnew Scott, Homewood	5	Jas. Leitch, Jr.	3
Wm. Agnew	25	Mrs. F. D. Kenning	10
William A. Collins	5	Stanton, Va.	20
J. G. Macfarlane	20		

FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Mr. G. Follansbee announces the following additional subscriptions:

Previously reported, $1,900; F. G. Erskine, Lucesco Watson, Second Presbyterian Church, per Dr. Scarborough, $20; total so far, $1,930.

The following communications explain themselves:

1424 NORTH 17TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. John Dunn, Jeweler, Pittsburgh:

I inclose twenty dollars for the benefit of my old friends and neighbors who are suffering severely by the disastrous flood. I feel deeply for you and would like to do more. May God in his mercy care for them as well.

Yours truly,

M. R. TREVOR.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1874.

John S. Slogle: DEAR SIR—I see by our evening papers that you are taking an active and influential part in organizing relief for the sufferers by the late terrible calamity of Sunday night, in which so many have lost so many sympathizers with you from a round near, and as I desire to be counted in "I enclose you a check for fifty dollars, to assist in the work.

Yours very cordially,

W. H. WIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1874.

Mr. Geo. M. Dosch, Allegheny City:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find our check for eight hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the recent flood. We know you need this kind of tangible sympathy more than anything else, and hope that many sympathizers with you from a round near, and as I desire to be counted in "I enclose you a check for fifty dollars, to assist in the work.

Yours very cordially,

JOHN ELLSWORTH & SONS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

F. W. Shubert	$ 5	Total collections	
Rudolph Pott	10	First Presbyterian, Penn avenue,	
Wm. Picker-gill	25	Congregation,	
Conrad Labelle	10	East Liberty	$706
Geo. Clark	25		

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CLOTHING.

The committee having charge of the contributions of clothing, forwarded to Mr. Harry Campbell as Chairman, yesterday received the following contributions:

Mr. John Way, Sewickley, one package clothing.

J. F. Sch. o der, 57 Wood street, one package clothing.

Unknown, two packages clothing.

Mr. F. H. Penn, three packages clothing.

H. Rogers, Sewickley, one package new clothing.

Unknown, one package clothing.

Mrs. W. Richardson, one package clothing.

Mrs. Lambert, one package clothing.

J. W. Turner, one package clothing.

Mrs. Anna Sharp, one package clothing.

Mrs. A. W. Marshall, two packages clothing.

J. W. Turner, one package clothing.

Unknown, one package clothing.

Unknown, one package clothing.

Miss Emma Johnston, one package clothing.

E. S. Johnston, one package clothing.

Mrs. Jas. Ketheson, one package clothing.

Unknown, two packages clothing.

Mrs. Dahlins, one package clothing.

Miss Dunlap, one package clothing.

Mrs. Gibson, one package of clothing.

Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, one package clothing.

Boggs & Buhl, one dozen women's shawls.

Boggs & Buhl, one dozen women's shirts.

Unknown, one package clothing.

Mrs. McEndery, one package clothing.

Mrs. E. Hall, three packages clothing.

Mrs. Reider, one package clothing.

Mrs. E. Hall, one dozen women's shirts.

Unknown, one package clothing.

Mrs. Reider, one package clothing.

Unknown, one package clothing.

Unknown, one package clothing.

Mrs. Kramer, two packages clothing.

Jno. G. Oser, three pairs women's new shoes.

E. S. Amner, one package clothing.

Mrs. Capt. Stockdale, one package clothing.

Jacob Hasenplug, one package of men's boots and shoes.

The Misses Moore, two packages clothing.

J. J. Blandmeyer, two packages clothing.

W. A. McClurg, one package clothing.

Mrs. W. T. Bakewell, one package clothing.

Mr. Allen, one package clothing.

Mrs. John Cuthbert, one package clothing.

Mrs. H. W. Sackett, two packages clothing.

C. E. Willis, two packages clothing.

Mrs. A. J. Henderson, one package clothing.

Pittsburgh Women's Christian Temperance Union, 25 undergarments, 19 ladies' vests, 9 women's suits, 4 children's suits, 1 woman's wrapper, 4 skirts, 2 waists, 2 sacks, 1 pollonaise, 17 girls' and women's hats, 2 baby's hats, 2 caps, 1 jacket, 1 sack, 2 dresses, 6 men's, 4 boys' caps, 2 bonnets, 20 girls' trimmed hats, 2 bed spreads.

Unknown, one box new shoes, nine pairs.

Mrs. Rudolph, four packages clothing.

Miss Lambert, two packages clothing.

B. Shay, two packages clothing.

Mrs. M. W. Acheson, two packages clothing.

Miss L. Patterson, one package clothing.

Mrs. Boysal, two packages clothing.

J. S. Lackey, one package clothing.

M. L. Myers, one package clothing.

The Allegheny Woman's Christian Temperance Union will send and make up many sheets and under garments.

THE ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee---Pay-Rolls for July---Improvements.

A regular meeting of the Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Scully in the chair.

The following pay rolls for the month of July were approved:

First District	$ 992 94
Second District	1,271 24
Third District	852 74

It was ordered that a resolution be presented to Councils providing for the payment of $17 76 for transportation to the Second District, refunded by the Controller on June pay-roll.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Oliver street from Allegheny avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad; also to open and grade Soho street from Emmett to Wadsworth street.

The petition of the applicants to have the Oakland Passenger Railway Company to lay switches on Fifth avenue was referred to the City Attorney to ascertain whether ordinance authorizes the same.

It was ordered that the Commissioner of the first district make a gutter on Gazzam street, to the culvert on Soho alley.

The Chair presented estimate No. 1 for construction of a bridge over Sylvan avenue, amounting to $18,859 26. The estimate was approved.

An ordinance was ordered for grading of Somers alley.

The Commissioner of the third district was directed to place a box sewer or sewer pipe on east line of Hazlewood avenue.

The matter of repair of culvert on Brady street was referred to the sub-committee with power to act.

After the transaction of some further business not to public importance the meeting adjourned.

The Last Two Days.

Tuesday and Wednesday, will positively be the last chance you will have to buy Fine and Desirable Dry Goods at your own price. Messrs. N. Whiting & Co. announce that the large sale of Dry Goods at 124 Wood street, will be continued for three days more, in order to give those a chance who have goods on deposit to call and take them away; also, to close out the balance of goods still remaining. Don't fail to attend, as great bargains may be expected. TTh8

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss."

After the laundress has washed and cleansed, it is desirable, as a finish, to use the purest starch she can get. The best is snow white and easy to use. By asking the grocer for Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," the laundress or housekeeper will be sure to get the best article. TTh8

OUR STREETS.

Meeting of the Committee---The Monthly Pay Rolls---Improvements Ordered---The Result of Reduction of Engineers' Corps.

The Street Committee held their regular monthly meeting in the Common Council chamber, last evening, Mr. Fulton in the chair.

The pay rolls for the month, which were as follows:

First district	$2,764 77
Second district	2,280 13
Third district	1,522 27
Fifth district	1,270 59
Sixth district	1,592 20
Seventh district	1,562 33
Construction Department	893 33
Board of Viewers	420 32

were presented.

On motion of Mr. Flinn, the Viewers pay-roll was amended by striking out an item for car fare amounting to fifteen dollars. And, with this amendment, the pay-rolls were approved.

REPAIRS AFTER THE FLOOD.

Mr. Robinson, from the sub-committee on damage caused by the flood, reported that they had agreed to rebuild the Saw Mill Run bridge.

Mr. West, from the same committee, reported that the Twenty-first street sewer was badly damaged. That about one thousand feet of the sewer had fallen in, and that a new one constructed under a contract made by the borough of St. Clair and the property holders.

The report was accepted, and the matter of the Twenty-first street sewer was referred to the City Attorney for an opinion as to the liability of the city.

Petition for a change of grade on Bates alley. Ordinance ordered and Engineer ordered to direct contractor to work to the change.

Petition of Phillips, Nimick & Co. to construct an overhead switch over Carson street. Ordinance ordered.

REPORT ABOUT REDUCTION.

Mr. Edwards, a member of the Board of Viewers, stated that the reduction of the Engineer's force had left them without an Engineer. That they were laboring under great difficulty in the proper discharge of their duties on this account, and that they cannot do without one. He therefore asked that a subcommittee be appointed to examine into the matter and report, which was referred to a sub-committee. Assessments for the improvement of Twenty-seventh, Bingham, Forty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Eighth streets, Walnut, Carey, Spruce and Our alleys were approved.

An ordinance providing for a Registry Corps, was laid over.

Petition for a change of grade on Locust street was referred to a sub-committee.

A petition for the opening of Fifty-fourth street and a remonstrance against the same, and a remonstrance against the grade of Spring street as at present established, were referred to sub-committees.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED.

Ordinances were ordered to be reported to Councils changing the name of High street to Sixth avenue; granting Byers, McCullough & Co. right to pave the sidewalks in front of their works on Liberty street, with double stones; establishing grade of Union alley, Seventeenth ward; grading and paving of the same:

Ordinance grading Twenty-eighth street, South Side, and remonstrance against the same, were presented and action indefinitely postponed.

A remonstrance against the grading and paving of Grant street, Seventeenth Ward, was filed.

A petition of John Bentz for leave to construct a private sewer on Edwards alley, was filed.

Petition for division of contract for improvement of Sandusky street.

Petition of Armstrong and Matthews for leave to reconstruct coal siding on Second avenue, known Soho School alley, was committee in conjunction with the City Engineer.

A resolution directing the Engineer to notify K. Bracken to have school alley repaved immediately, and in case of his failing so to do, to have the same done at his expense. Adopted.

Remonstrance against the grading and paving of Thirty-fifth street between the river and the railroad, was referred to a sub-committee.

Petition for flag stone crossings on Liberty street. Filed.

Petition for the construction of boardwalk on east side of Locust street, Allegheny. Action postponed until next meeting.

Mr. McClurg asked the discharge of the subcommittee in relation to the claim of Jno. Agnew and had been called several times and failed to meet. Request granted

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. Liddell presented a resolution directing the Street Commissioners of the First district to prevent carts sprinkling over the recently repaved portions of Penn avenue, until the same are finally settled.

Adopted.

Mr. Dannells presented a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee to examine what portions of wood pavements on Wood, Market, and Sixth streets, are worth repairing. Adopted.

Mr. Dannells presented a resolution directing the City Attorney to fill the bond of the city in the opening of Grand View avenue.

Adopted.

The contract for the construction of a sewer on Second avenue, between McMurray and Logan & Co.

The opening of bids for repaving Diamond square and the construction of sidewalks in Bloomfield was postponed.

A sub-committee was appointed on the paving of the square formed by the intersection of Summonville street and Fifth avenue.

A sub-committee was appointed to act.

were appointed to examine into the condition of Sycamore street, South Side.

Adjourned.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

His Reputed Connection With Jack Young---What is Said About It---An Interview---Opinion of the City Attorney as to the Powers of the Mayor.

We lately alluded to the fact that it was charged that Jack Young, the notorious thief recently caught under circumstances pointing strongly to an intent of robbery, had been for a time employed by John Dalzell, the Chief. Other papers also noted the matter, and on the authority of the Mayor, we published a denial of the charges. But still there has been much talk among the people in the police circles that we believe it to be in the interest of the public good should be made. We have official and private citizen to give the following which came under the notice of one of the reporters of the DISPATCH, and upon the office of a prominent Alderman our representative called, and from him and others around in the locality, fell into the following conversation:

Reporter—How do you know anything about this matter charged against the Chief of Police, that he has, at his residence, been boarding a thief until he was recently arrested for attempted robbery or burglary.

Magistrate—Well, I don't know much about it, but there is a man in the front room that can tell more about it.

The latter was referred to one formerly an official in police business, and called him into the presence of the reporter, when the interview was continued:

Reporter—Mr. —, What do you know about Jack Young being out boarding at the house of Chief of Police Irwin?

Mr. —, Well, Chief Irwin lives at 140 Washington street now, and Jack Young is boarding there. He, Young, visited a house nearly opposite, frequently.

Magistrate—Yes, I have been told that squire McMaster, Henry McCoy and a man named Shaw, are certain that Young was in the tatoes to the Chief's house. McMaster did not deny it when I spoke to him.

Mr. — This was two or three months ago, and I know that then Young's presence was not desired. Another member of the Chief's family acknowledges that Young was at the Chief's house, but only remained from Friday to Monday night.

Reporter—How can this be proved?

Mr. —— Put Irwin on the stand and he will not swear that Young did not stay at his house.

Magistrate—Why, you know that Young was arrested in the house, while he was fighting between barrels in the yard of Paddy McGee, and that tools, a jimmy, bit, &c., were found in his possession, together with two pairs of gloves. These shoes were supposed to be those of his "pals" who were implicated in the job.

Reporter—Yes, I have heard of that, but that has nothing to do with the chief.

Magistrate—Well, the chief and of Young have threatened McGee that if he would make information against Young, his, McGee's house would be burned.

Mr.—On the night of Youngs arrest—between three and four o'clock—two men called for the chiefs house and had a talk with him at the door. Neither of Dowall's men go to the house. A person the fire alarm key of box 41. Would it not be proper to inquire to whom that was given by your person?

This ended the interview, and at the request of the parties mentioned we withhold their names. It is always so, however; some people are very free and forward in making charges against officials, but cowardly and refuse to back bringing their (supposed) misdeeds and short comings to the public notice, but they almost invariably decline to sign any of their names in connection with the charges. We give the "talk" for what it is worth, and it is for the Mayor, Police Committee and Councils to act in the matter.

In this connection we may state that the Mayor has procured an opinion from the City Attorney relative to the powers and duties of the Mayor and Police Committee. We understand that the attorney holds that under the law the Mayor has full power, and that he can appoint and dismiss at his pleasure. We regret that we are unable to procure a copy of the opinion for publication.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Meeting of the Board---Monthly Reports ---Gaslight for the Farm-house.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon; members present, Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Glass, Harley, Swetzer, Beck, Douglass, Rowley, and Kincaid, President.

Mr. Douglass, of the Monthly Committee, reported that Messrs. Tate, Munden & Tate, would put in the Poor Farm building a machine for the manufacture of gasoline for $900. The machine furnishes gas sufficient for seventy-five burners. It was also stated that the cost for lighting would not exceed one dollar per thousand feet. The report was accepted.

From a statement made by the President it appears that there were no funds from which to draw for the expense, and, in consequence, the matter was laid over on motion of Mr. Rowley until the meeting in October.

On motion of Mr. Hartly, the President of the Board was authorized to appoint a member to the Monthly Committee in case of necessity.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimmons the City Assessor was authorized to reduce assessments as made by the County Commissioners.

The report of the Superintendent of the Farm, for the month of July, was presented as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates July 1st	119	90	258
Inmates received since	13	8	21
Total	181	98	279
Less discharged	7	8	15
Deaths	3	1	4
Remaining August 1st	150	89	239

Tramps were accomodated during the month with lodging 337, with meals 679.

The deaths during the month were: George Wright, Jacob Klint, Louis Houser, Lucy Smith.

Ten cases were admitted to the hospital, six discharged and twenty remain on treatment.

Dr. Furvance, physician of the first district, reported seventy-six visits and seventeen office patients.

Dr. Chesson, of the South Side district, reported seventy-six visits, ninety-three office patients and the issue of fourteen prescriptions from office. Ten births were reported.

The secretary reported in the Treasury a total of $25,325.

Bills were approved to the amount of $4,820.

Adjourned.

A DAY'S SUMMERING.

Up and Down the Monongahela---Its Scenery and Characteristics---Some Bits of Description and Some of Reflection---How to Purchase a Great Deal of Enjoyment With a Very Little Money---A Trip That Everybody Ought to Make.

The pleasures that recreate much and cost little are the best, after all. An occasional escape from the city during the fervid heats of summer is a desideratum greatly to be desired, but where to go is, with many, a mooted question. The attenuating panic, affecting the corpulency of so many pocket-books, debars hundreds of people from luxury, and even if it did not, big hotels, bustling with gayety and gaudiness, afford neither true repose nor satisfaction. The sense of largeness and truth evolved from mountain and river air and scenery—the rejuvenating atmosphere and restful natural life of the floods and fields, tend more than anything else to make a new being of one, enabling him to recover his faith in himself and humanity, willing to forget and forgive and be forgiven. The grass and flowers, they toil not; the birds are gleeful, without thought of morrow; the hills keep quiet and strong; all life is healthful and exultant with content and enjoyment; our worried activity and our disbelief slide off from us like old garments, we lay aside our selfishness and selfishness and care, and sip the nectar of the golden hours as they fleet by.

Traveling abroad undoubtedly enlarges the mind and gives people fresh ideas, but there are numerous places within a few hours' ride hurely ride of Pittsburgh which for scenery and picturesque beauty are unsurpassed of the globe. Yet what a number of Americans of every class cross the Atlantic to go into ecstacies over the mountains, lakes and rivers of Europe, while they never think it worth while to manifest the slightest enthusiasm over the diversified beauties of scenery lying at their very door around them at home.

In this particular matter the the Monongahela River will suffer from comparison with none. It has an almost infinite variety of scenery, and the most important points and glides placidly along on the steamer "Geneva," or, for that matter, on either of the excellently appointed boats composing the fleet of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company, it becomes almost fascinated by the perpetually recurring new revelations of the crescent hills, the vigor, symmetry and harmonious proportions of the bluffs and verdure of the woods, the thrifty towns and villages which nestle by the river side and the pleasant farm houses set whitely in the green circle of the landscape. And when the sun comes with its wondrous hues glorifying the hills with blue and gold, crimson and purple, and darkening the gorges with light and mystery of weird beauty, it lifts a new-created world, and the stars, "which are the poetry of heaven," speak to us in their audible stillness, and the ample river is veiled in the tender grace of the fragrant mist, mind and heart, fancy and function float as if were in a waking dream of tranquil delight.

Such a trip as that of yesterday's excursion to very one who has the sensibility to appreciate the picturesque, and an eye for the endless novelty of beauty which is ever changing in nature indulges. The best plan is to take the afternoon train for Greensburg, and "right through" to Geneva, returning by the same mode on the morning of the next day, and exciting little or no fatigue, and having nothing. This, at least, was the plan adopted by the writer and his friend, last Friday. The great point he has to aim at is "to gild refined gold" is "wasteful and ridiculous," and hence is not proposed to beslobber the Captain of the "Geneva" with words or praise. When it is stated that the accommodations on board are full, efficient, and that he has the innate art of making all passengers feel that he is their comfortable and at ease, it tells the whole story. Add to this the alert readiness of the polite clerk, Mr. Albert Hellen, and threw Moss off the car, smashing a window and cutting Moss' hand badly in the process. Moss fled and Hellen pursued, and when the latter was finally arrested them both and took them to the lock-up. No satisfactory explanation of the cause of the affair could be obtained, and the locked up. A bell was found on Moss' person, containing $282 92.

Accommodating.

This morning at about two o'clock John Jones, being very drunk, went and laid himself down upon the steps of the Central Station House. His transportation from the cells in the rear of the building was easily accomplished.

A Threatening Wife.

Last night Susan Carter, a colored wife who owned that husband was a pleasant man to live with, threatened to shoot him. She placed herself on Fifth avenue, and swore she would blow his brains out. She did—and was locked up.

MR. W. M. CLANEY addresses a suggestion to the Relief Committee, to the effect that contributions of wife and commonline be called for, in which the inhabitants of the flood devastated districts may whitewash their basements, fences, etc. The suggestion is a capital one, and we hope will be acted upon.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

ALEXANDER CASKEY.

The Pittsburgh City Mills

Have again reduced the prices of their flours, and owing to the very superior quality of the berries from Tennessee white and amber wheats used, unequalled for fine grades of family flour, they are manufacturing flour second to none others. When wishing to buy Pearl Mills two star flours, be sure and ask for the name of the firm of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., is on each barrel and sack as this brand is counterfeited.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

John Wilson to Sarah McManus, October 20, 1848; lot in Peebles township, containing 2 acres 6 perches..... $100

Samuel Bell to Samuel McManus, November 9, 1872; lot in Penn township containing 3 acres..... $100

Administrators of William John's estate to Anthony Barrow, August 7, 1850; two lots on Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, 20x100 feet..... $410

John K. Phillips to Mrs. M. A. Phillips, May 2, 1874; lot in Upper St. Clair township, containing 35 acres..... $800

James Sands to John Sands, July 3, 1874; lot on Walnut street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 24x100 feet..... $

George E. Bowman to H. & D. E. Bowman, August 30, 1862; quit claim of tract of land in Pitcairn township..... $

Emanuel Stotler to David Bowman, August 28, 1849; tract of land in Plum township, containing 108½ acres..... $400

C. H. Love to F. C. Martin, November 1, 1872; two lots in South Fayette township, 50x100 feet..... $

Wm. Yondan to Ruth and Eliza Bedell, September 1870; lot on Beaver street, Mount Elizabeth, 60x120 feet..... $550

Jacob Heasbinger to George A. Hassinger, April 1, 1874; lot in Ross township..... $

Samuel Reed to J. R. P. & J. O. Brown, July 24, 1874; lot on Penn avenue, Fifth ward, in tract of land in East Deer township, containing 160 acres and 5 perches..... $1,200.

Mary E. Parkinson to Baldwin Parkinson, May 14, 1874; lot on Homewood avenue, Twenty-first ward, city, lot on Beaver street.

Wm. Shrodet to Zerah Hayden and Jos. Vankirk, August 1, 1874; quit claim..... $

Wm. Wilson to Wm. Walsh, July 1, 1874; two lots on corner of Fulton and Franklin streets, city, 41x84 feet..... $

Return of the Greys.

The Duquesne Greys returned from their Bedford sojourn at about six o'clock last evening, and were met at the Union Depot by very large num